TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

O. PALMER.

the favorable change t grass, and the yield is increased and neld for some time.

The Horse Nettle This pest of many a good meadow commonly found from Connecticut south to Florida and west to Tex It is very abundant in portions the prairie States, especially Illinois and Missouri, occurring not only the streets of cities and on vacant lots and too often in cultivated fields, where it does great injury to crops. Its common name, horse nettle, botanical So-lanum Carolinense, does not indicate that this weed is closely related to the cultivated potato, but the botanical name of the genus shows close relationship. An examination of the flowers shows they much resemble those of the potato, being bluish or whitish in color. The berry, commonly called



A TROUBLESOME WEED.

numerous stout prickles. Many of the related plants of this genus are annuals, but horse nettle is a deep-rooted perennial, its roots often extending three feet or more into the soil. This fact makes it a very tenacious weed very difficult to exterminate. For this reason the weed grows in dense patches, which are carefully avoided by is made in the folstock in pastures. I would advise lowing manner: plowing the land at this season, allow- Take a strong buting none of the leaves to appear. The ter tub of the plants should be kept down the suc-smallest size, and ceeding year. Plow the ground again bore a hole in the next summer. Sow thickly with rye center of the botand keep watch of the nettle, allowing tom. In this hole none to grow. Careful work for two insert a long pole sons should remove it.—Farm and Home.

Sheep and Short Grass.

Sheep are partial to short grass and will travel over a field of long grass of select the short herbage. White cloves is the best of all the foods for sheet and they prefer it to other kinds. When seeding old pastures, or beginning with the new, white clover seed should be used liberally. Sheep will seek the shade during the day, preferring to graze after the sun begins to set, and it is for that reason that they cannot be shut up at night as a protection against

For Hanging Milk in Wells. Where ice is not at hand, the custor of hanging milk cans in the well, for coolness, is often practiced. The illus

tration shows a device for holding four cans securely within the well, with a chance to draw up water between the cans, the curved iron rods affording this

chance. If the well is not large enough for a square frame, a stout hoop can be used, thus economizing space. It is surprising how nicely milk and many other articles can thus be kept in deep well, even in extraordinarily hot weather. It is equally surprising how many families fail to use this simple device, which is so easily made and so very convenient.

What High Breeding Does. Individual records of noted animals of certain breeds are valuable and important in many ways. While a farmer may not have a cow equaling one with a high record, yet the records of noted cows are indications of what can be ac complished by breeds. The breed is brought to a higher degree of improvement also by the endeavor of enterpris ing breeders to suppress existing rec ords. It is the desire to compete and excel with individuals that has made the reputations of the breeds.

per cent greater from cows fresh in have been laid aside for two or three the fall than from those which calve years.

Le What was and the walk with with the coming grass. If well fed and comfortably housed they yield a good quantity of milk all winter, and as the flow begins to cease materially

Cost of Growing Corn.
I send you the result of keeping an

ccount of the cost of producing a

field of corn, containing fourteen acres I kept an account of time in breaking, pulverizing, planting, cultivating, harvesting, etc., and charged for the same such costs as the labor could be hired for in this locality and board themselves. I could give an itemized account, but will not take the space. The land, fourteen acres, was valued at \$40 per acre, and a charge of 8 per cent, interest was made on the invest-ment. Cost of corn in crib per bush el was 19 cents of 620 bushels to the twenty-one tons, or about one and onehalf tons per acre, and cost in the mov \$3.41 per ton. The corn was husked by a "corn husker." This is the cost should I have hired everything done. The fodder cost in cash, not including any of my own labor or labor swapped for or boarding hands, etc., \$1.93 on the potato. The leaves have large prickles on the midrib and some of prickles on the midrib and some of the larger lateral ribs. They are also el, and the folder at \$4 per ton was alightly hairy. The stem is beset with \$230, leaving a profit on the fourteen acres of \$46.80, saying nothing about loss of soil fertility, or barnyard manure applied to the field. The fodder to be worth as much as the corn would have to be worth \$7.38 per ton. This would increase the profit somewhat One thing about the account showed the difference about estimating and knowing. When the corn was being husked it was estimated by good farm ers at sixty bushels per acre. But when the corn and land both measured, it was found to yield only a fraction over forty-four bushels per acre.—C. L. Hawkins, in Indiana Farm

> Growing Early Plants.
> An economical mode of growing ear ly tomatoes, melons, etc., where but a few are desired, to produce crops for home use, is to use egg shells. Break the shells near the small ends, fill with rich dirt and plant a few seeds of the kind desired. The shells may be set in a shallow pan or box of bran and placed in the sunlight on warm days, care being taken not to expose them to cold at night. When transplanting simply set the shell with the plant in the ground. The roots of the plant will soon break through the

For Picking Fruit. A very useful and convenient contriv

ance for picking peaches, pears, etc., firmly. Now drive a row of small nails around the top edge, and it This will pick as well as one bought

shell.

at a store, and costs nothing except

the labor of making.

Salt with Phosphate. It is always a good plan to put some salt with phosphate drilled in with the seed grain. It keeps the minera in soluble condition for the roots of the young grain to take hold of. It also increases the tendency to fermentation of vegetable or animal manures when used, as it must be, in small quantities. Large dressings of salt make the soil barren for one or two years until the rains have washed out the surplus above what is needed.

Odds and Ends.
When the eyebrows and lashes are cant rub them every night with vase-

To keep insects out of bird cages sus

pend from the top of the cage a little bag filled with sulphur. Always buy small nutmegs in preference to the large ones. They have a

much more delicate flavor. Try a penny or large silver piece for readily removing paint from glass. Sim-

ply wet it and rub the paint. Sift a little flour over suct when it is being chopped and it will prevent the pieces from adhering together.

Don't forget to offer pure cold water to the baby occasionally. The milk is for food, and is not sufficient to quench the thirst of the little one.

To make a cream soup yellow and rich the yolks of eggs are used. The eggs are first beaten thoroughly, and after the cream or milk has been added to the soup they are stirred in just be fore it is taken from the fire.

A tenspoonful of borax put in the last water in which clothes are rinsed will whiten them surprisingly. Pound the borax so it will dissolve easily. This is Fail Fresh Cows. especially good to remove the yellow that time gives to white garments that

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1896.

Meanwhile the weather had Meanwhile the weather had grown warmer. Decomposition of the bodies had set in and it began to be a dreadful

experience to venture in the vicinity of those spots where formerly there had been human habitations. But, worse than the awful scenes to which one could never be-

its wake. It has been found extremely

difficult to secure laborers to assist in locating, recovering and decently interring the dead, and the gravest fears are entertained that disease will be bred by the presence of so many decaying bodies.

It would be idle to discuss the causes

of this extraordinary visitation. It may have originated in some tremendous vol-canic outburst far away in the Pacific

nced in parts of the very regions that

FULL BINS FOR FARMERS.

Country's Corn Crop Promises to Equal that of Last Year.

have now been devastated.

for a similar purpose.

KILLED ON THE FARM.

Dangers Attending Life on a Farm Seem Greater than Those Surround ing Work on the Railroad or in a Powder Mill.

RIBLE CASUALTIES.

Die in the Hayfield.

Fatalities, mishaps and odd incidents have always seemed to attend unduly the gathering of the hay crop, says a western New York correspondent of the New York Sun, but they seem to have been unusually numerous in their occurrence this assay. Following is the record of this season. Following is the record of the havfield in this respect for but little

more than a week in Chautauqua and ad-lacent counties alone: Russell Waterhouse, aged 77, a leading farmer of Arkwright, Chautauqua Coun-(y, was helping his son Thomas in the harfield. They were loading hay. The edler Waterhouse stood on the top of the load, distributing the hay as his son pitched it up. A thunder storm was coming up, and this was the last load to be hauled in. Suddenly a terrific clap of thunder in. Suddenly a net roat to be hanced broke so sharp and near that it frightened the horses. They sprang forward, jerking the wagon so that Farmer Waterhouse was thrown from the load to the ground. He struck on his head. His neck was broken and he died instantly.

Farmer Thomas Reynolds needed help one day last week to gather a field of hay

before it was damaged by a coming storm, on his farm at Sullivan, Pa. Some men were engaged on another part of his farm in a job of sawing with a portable sawmill. He sent his son to request the

bly stung by the yellow jackets before they could get Bing away. He was car-ried to the farm house. It is thought that, notwithstanding his frightful injuries, A STARTLING RECORD OF TER.

he will recover.

The frenzied horses, crazed by the stinging of the yellow jackets, dashed madly across the field and in among a group of young chestnut trees. There the mowing machine was smashed to pieces. Along the edge of the field opposite the one where Hing was thrown and ten feet below it runs Guller creek. The horses, freed from the machine, ran straight for that side of the field, and plunged down the steep bank into the he will recover. come accustomed, in passing near the ruined houses was the spectacle of groups of swollen once-human forms rocking to and fro on the sea almost within reach of the shore, while on the beach itself other similar awful objects were rolled over similar awrill objects were rolled over and over in rows by each succeeding wave as it reached the strand. There can be no exaggeration of this frightful calam-ity or of the never-to-be forgotten scenes that have followed and are yet coming in plunged down the steep bank into the

plunged down the steep pana creek.

The water is wide and deep at that spot, and, handicapped by their harness and being hitched together, both horses were drowned. It is probable that they would have had to be killed at any rate, for they had been blinded by the stinging of the yellow jackets, and their bodies were swollen to an immense size by the

VICTIMS OF THE SEA.

ocean, or it may have been caused by a displacement of the ocean bed on the hither edge of the Tuscarora Deep, which was discovered by Admiral Belknap in the Tuscarora, and stretches a mighty abyss, five and one-third miles deep, off the Juna coast. Thirty Thousand People Drowned by the Tidal Wave in Japan. Thirty thopsand souls hurried to eter-nity; thirty thousand lives blotted out in nity; thirty thousand lives blotted out in five minutes; probably the same number of smaclated sufferers stalking hungry-eyed about the ruins of their former homes—that, briefly, is the story of the great wave that swept up from the sea and engulfed the coast of the island of Yezo, Japan. Following is the summary of the results of the disaster:

Iwate—25,413 deaths, 1,244 wounded, 5 (83) houses swept a way or destroyed. anyss, sive and one-third miles deep, off the Japan coast. Sea waves have invaded Japan before, but never with such disas-trons results. It is well within the mem-ory of those still alive that in 1854 the harbor of Shimoda was visited by three huge waves, which destroyed many lives and much shipping, leaving the Russian frigate Diana a total wreck. Moreover, in 1892, a small wave which fortunately wrought little destruction, was experi-enced in parts of the very regions that

5,030 houses swept away or destroyed.

Miyagi—2,557 deaths, 505 wounded, 688 houses swept away or destroyed.

Aomori—346 deaths, 243 wounded, 484 houses swept away or destroyed.

Totals—28,416 deaths, 1,992 wounded. The Emperor and Empress promptly gave 14,000 yea, to be devoted to the re-lief of the sufferers, and foreigners and Japanese are subscribing to funds stafted

men to suspend their work at the mill 6,202 houses swept away or destroyed.

and hasten down to help with the hay.
One of the operators at the mill, Fred
Holcomb, aged 21, in his burry to respond to the call, stumbled and fell in front of 4,700 out of 6,557 people were drowned.



DIGGING IN THE RUINS AT KAMAISHI.

farm he was mowing hay in his orchard with a mowing machine. His 12-year-old as on was near by. Farmer Brush called to him to come and hold up the low-hanging bough of a tree so he could drive under it. The boy held it up, but stood so close that as the machine passed him the knives an that end of the cutter bar struck him, cutting off both his feet at the ankle. He died three hours later. Eithel Rice, aged 9, was watching her brother, John, run a mowing machine in a field near the house. John stopped the horses where she stood, dismounted from Others caught by the sea and bearter most cruelly by the depty which it bore on its

horses where she stood, dismounted from the machine, and told Ethel to hand him the wrench, which lay near. The little girl got the wrench, and stepped up near the machine, getting between the cutting forks, and handed it to her brother. As he was reaching for it the horses started. The quickly shifting knives caught the child and cut off both her legs near the

At Bedford, Pa., on Thursday, Joseph Bell, aged 73, was at work in his hay Beld. Levi Shay was driving by and stopped to talk to Farmer Bell, who walk-

ed over to the fence.

"Might better let your hay rot down in the field," said Shay. "It won't bring \$3 a ton the way this country is being

run."
"Three dollars a ton!" exclaimed Farmer Bell, excitedly. "Why, that would drive us to the poorhouse."
"Certainly it would, and it will," de-

Certainty it would, and it will, declared Shay.

Farmer Bell stood with a disturbed look on his face a moment, staggered forward and fell heavily to the ground. Shay, supposing Bell and fainted from effects of the heat, jumped from his wagon to help him, but the farmer was dead. Awful Work of Yellow Jackets. 1,213 houses were destroyed. Taro was a village of 2,500 population. Three hundred persons escaped from the catas-trophe. At this point the wave appears

George Ring, a hired man on the farm of William Smith, his father-in-law, ear Alton, was riding a mowing machine one day last week, when one of the horses stepped in a yellow jacket's nest. In-stantly the irritable occupants of the nest came out in a swarm and stung the norses, which, frenzied with the pain of the poisonous stingers, ran away. Ring was thrown from his sent on the mower, and although he fortunately fell out of the way of the knives, he struck a spot where way of the knives, he struck a spot where a patch of elder brush had been cut, at the edge of the field, leaving stiff, sharp butts standing. When other men working in the field hurried to his aid they found him impaled on the stubbles, one having been forced through the fleshy part of his left thigh and one through his right shoulder. One ear was torn from his head, his lower jaw was broken, and his body badly lacerated by the jagged elder stubble. The full extent of Ring's instubble. The full extent of Ring's inluries was not known nor could he be exminutes after the arrival of the men.

A horde of yellow jackets which followed him as he was thrown from the machine, disaster till they returned. Owing to the were stinging him fiercely on every bit of flesh exposed, and had to be fought the coast it was not till late next morning away and killed before the men could that news of the catastrophe began to rescue the unfortunate Ring, who was spread, and for three days it was all but unconscious and uttering heart-rending impossible to afford official aid to the surcries of agony. His rescuers were terri- vivors.

the saw. Before he could regain his feet or the bystanders could aid him he was cut to pieces by the saw, his head, an arm, and both legs being severed from his body.

Two fatal accidents occurred on the Brush farm, near Darien Centre. John Schrader, the hired man, fell from a load of hay with his pitchfork in his hand. In some way he fell on the tines, which passed entiriely through his body.

It was shortly before 3 o'clock on the night of Monday, June 15, that dwellers near the coast heard a strange sound that came out from the sea, swelling on the clam evening air. The dreaded tsunami some way he fell on the tines, which passed entiriely through his body. He lived but a short time. Before the news of this casualty reached the owner of the farm he was mowing hay in his orchard with a mowing machine. His 12-year-old

cruelly by the debris which it bore on its

to have been most destructive; some of the survivors declare it to have been

eighty feet high, and the marks left on the rising grounds show it to have been

RUINS IN ODACHI.

of such a height that it is a marvel any

The official method of the Government for communicating the state of growing crops to the public is to take a basis of 100 as a reasonable standard of excel-lence. Averages in excess are exceptionally good, and averages below 100 be its victims. But it is asserted that the people were exceedingly slow to realize the immensity of the danger that threatened them. "Tsunami!" cried a terroratricken fisherman, and "Tsunami!" passed the echoing wall swiftly from man to man uptil the silent fishing hamlets range. erage condition of the crop in the leading corn States, which are given alongside the averages for July, 1895:

Ohio		106
Michigan		108
Indiana		111
Illinois		98
Iowa	y	94
Kentuck	y	97
Missouri	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	81
Kansas		.02
Nehraak	 a	103
Texas		98
Tennesse	ee	90
4 M. W. J. F.	지원되었다. 최고 1985년 기원(전원), 1월 <u>대 최</u>	



d The town of Kamalani, situated a few miles from the iron mines of that name, was almost wheel out, only a few houses standing on high ground behind the town being spared. In this town 4,700 persons, out of a total population of 6,557, lost their lives; 500 were injured; 1,080 out of 1,213 houses were destroyed. Taro was a willage of 2,500 population funded person.

Washington

The reports received by the department in a general way on all crops are encouraging. This ought to be a prospero year for farmers in most sections of the country, unless some great calamity be-falls the harvest. Generally poor condi-tion of fruit throughout the country is announced in the agricultural report. Apples declined in condition from 71 to 64.6 during June. The peach crop promises to be of medium proportions. During the past month a fall of 12.9 points has taken place, leaving the general average now 51.8.

Mrs. Louise Foltz, wife of Richard D. Foltz, committed suicide at Newcastle, Pa., by taking laudanum. Mr. Folts then made a desperate attempt to kill himself, but was prevented. Mrs. Folts was a sister of James J. Davidson, Republican candidate for Congress. Her brother married a daughter of Senator Onav. Quay.

or such a height that it is at marve any human beings survive. The loss of life would have been greater, but for the fact that over a hundred of the Taro fisher-men were at sea and knew naught of the disaster till they returned. Owing to the destruction of the telegraph lines along A rumor is current in railroad circlea that Collis P. Huntington and the Southern Pacific people have a hand in the new government of the Oregon Rail-way and Navigation Company.



Boil one quart of water with one cup ful of canned, fresh or dried apples, three-quarters of a pound of granulated sugar, until apples are soft, then stir into it three ounces (or five tablespoonfuls) of dissolved cornstarch; re nove from the stove, and when coo add five to six eggs, one-half teaspoon two grated lemon peels, and one table spoonful of butter; strain all through a colunder and fill into pie dishes lined with plain ple crust. French lemon pie, line flat pie dish with American puff paste, scallop the edge with your fingers or a knife, fill in the cream and lay four bars of the

same paste over the top and four more crosswise over them.

A Good Sandwich. A good sandwich is made from rare roast beef chopped fine and well seasoned. This is improved by first spread ing the bread with the followin ture: Add to half a cupful of Mayonnaise made very thick two tablespoon fuls of whipped cream, a dessertspoon ful of grated horseradish and two spoonfuls of cucumber chopped very fine. After spreading the bread with a layer of this, spread with the chopped beef. The bread should be thin and evenly spread. All sandwiches, except perhaps those made of very ten der tongue, are nicer for having the meat used in them cut fine and seasoned.

Table Decorations.

Information regarding the growing orn crop has been received at the Decorn crop has been received at the Department of Agriculture in Washington. There is every indication now that the crop of the country will equal the snormous crop of last year, which was 2,151, 130,000 bushels. That was the largest crop the United States has produced for many years. The crop of 1894 had only heen 1,212,000,000 bushels, and it was but a trifle more in 1893 and 1892. In 1891 it reached beyond 2,000,000,000 bushels. Small flowers with short stems may be made into beautiful table decora tions by arranging them in a low, rather flat dish of glass or silver, with the top covered with chicken-wire. Cover the wire with fringy green of some kind so as to conceal the edges of the wire and dish, putting the stems through so that they reach the water beneath. Then arrange your violets bushels.

The extent of the corn crop of the United States this year is about 1,000,000 acres less than it was last year. Then it was 82,000,000 acres. In 1894 it was only 76,000,000. The average acreage in the principal corn States is reported as follows for the two years: pansies or other blossoms that lool best in a mound in a solid mass, putting the stems through the meshe

Setting a Young Orchard.
The most important point to observe when setting out a young orchard is to secure strong and healthy trees. Many fruit growers import diseases on their farms at the time of purchasing their young fruit stock. Trees one year old will often thrive better than those that are older, and they are also more easily examined. Every tree should be carefully inspected from the tins to the roots, and should be pro from nurserymen known to be

reliable. Farina or Indian Meal Pudding. One-half pound of farina or meal stirred into one quart of boiling milk and leave on fire until it thickens; set away to cool, stirring into it, when cold, one-half pound of sugar, of four eggs, the grated rind of a lemon and the stiff froth of the white of four eggs; then add one even tea spoonful of good sifted baking powder, and one half nutmeg, grated. Mix in well and bake one-half hour-not too

Many Varieties of Beans. A surprising thing to Northern visit-ors in the Georgia and Alabama exvariety and quantity of small beans, or except the called them, pens, on except biblion and recommended for feeding the Bank. the Atlanta Fair was purposes. And, from what was said of the values, both as food for stock and for the soil, it is questioned wheth er our Northern farmers are using the legumes for all they are worth.

Nuts in the Lunch Basket of candy, are a good food to add to the lunch basket taken to school, espe cially if it is a lunch somewhat defi clent in nutrition. Roasted peanuts are a valuable food, and may some times be used for the lunch-basket nuts and sometimes spread them with a little mayonnaise dressing.

To Destroy Rats.
To destroy rats, cover the floor near their boles with a thin layer of most caustic potash. When the rats walk on this it makes their feet sore. These they lick with their tongues, which makes their mouths sore, and the result is they not only shun this locality, but it seem to prevent others coming, so that the house and neighborhood is entirely Hints of All Sorts

To freshen leather bags, seats, etc., rub them with the well-beaten white of Stains on linen can be removed by

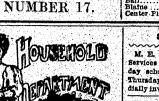
rubbing them persistently with salt and lemon juice. Flour should always be kept in a dry

place by the fire before it is used for cakes or pastry. When ironing, always wear old, loose

kid gloves, and you will thus save many sore places on the hands. Steel that is exposed to the weather

may be kept from rust by having a thorough coating of copal variash. Colored print dresses should be soaked in strong salt and water for an hour before washing, so as to set the colors.

A very good fly paper is made in the following way: Take equal parts of bolled linseed oil and resin. Melt these together and add some treacle. Soak some brown paper in a solution of alum, and dry before applying the above mixture.



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feets every third Tuesday in each month.

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Seets every Saturday evening.

A. McKay, Com. T. NOLAN, R. K. GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EAST-ERN STAR, No. 83, meets Monday ovening on or before the full of the moon.

DE ETTE BRADEN, W. M. JOSIE TAYLOR, Sec. COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 790,-Moets

ERR BELL- R. S.

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BANKS EAGER FOR THE DOLLAR CERTIFICATES.

Engraving - Hard Experience of a Pennsylvania Man-Matters Much Easier at the National Treasury.

All Want the New Note. The Treasury Department at Washington has almost sprung a sensation on the country in the issue of the new one-dollar silver certificates. The bill has proved wery popular, and demands for it have in from banks in all parts of the to put a limit on the amount that will be sened for the present to any one bank, sand the figure is fixed at \$500. There has been every day since Thursday, when the notes first came out, a string of appli cants for them, like that at a box onic at a popular playhouse. For three weeks people have been writing with inclosures of cash asking for an exchange. Some of the banks have offered gold for the new notes, and these have always been secommodated to the full amount offered. In all about \$16,000 of the notes has been drawn out in Washington, while some \$50,000 has gone to the country at large. Over \$25,000 was sent away Saturday. It is only a question of a short time when there will be plenty to supply every call.

WATER CYCLE A SUCCESS.

Reced of Four Miles an Hour Made by a Tandem Machine.

A water bicycle which has been recently invented was successfully tested Sunday in the Potomer piver, near Washington. The test demonstrated the fact that bicycling on water may become as fasci-nating as bicycling on land. The new bicycle is a tandem and carried two men, whose combined weight was 350 pounds. It is called a hydrocycle. This is mount-ten between two cigar-shaped air-tight. floats, and is operated by pedals and pad-dles, and is steered by a fin resembling the tail of a shark. Though a speed of only four miles an hour was attained, it is claimed that under more favorable circumstances ten miles can be made.

LOST IN THE FOREST.

Aged Man Tramps in Dense Woods Living on Tree Bark. Richard Kingdon, an aged Wilkesbarre Pa., man, went into the woods Monday to pick berries and lost his way. The for-est is alive with wildcats, and his only est is anye with whiteats, and als only protection was to keep continually moving. He wandered miles upon miles in the forest and lived upon the berries and tree burk. His faithful dog remained with him and guided him toward a mountain stream that flowed under the rocks and bowlders. While resting at this spot a shrill whistle of a locomotive came to his ears and he wearily tramped toward the sound. He reached the edge of the forest at length and was found by fishermen in an exhausted condition. It is doubtful if he recovers.

Standing of National League.
Following is the standing of the cluss of the National Baseball League:

W. L. W. L. Cincinnati ... 59 *26Philadelphia, 37 43
 Baltimore
 52
 20Brooklyn
 37
 44

 Gleveland
 53
 28Washington
 33
 44

 Chicago
 49
 38New York
 32
 47

 Pittaburg
 44
 36St. Louis
 24
 57
 Boston42 37 Louisville ... 21 57

Western League Standing. Following is the standing of the clubs in the Western League:

W. L. W. L. Indianapolis. 49 27.Detroit ...38. 39 48 Minneapolis. 48 33 G nd Rapids: 30 50 Kansas City: 43 35 Columbus ... 25 60

No gold went out for export Saturday and the duy withdrawals were domestic, \$307,100 for hoarding and \$5,400 in gold bars. On the other hand, \$1,490,000 in gold coin was deposited in the sub-treas-ury by New York bankers, making the gold reserve at the close of business stand at \$103,688,180. The other financial centers are also coming forward to reinforce the treasury, and gold was offered in ex-change for legal tender notes to the amount of \$6,000,000. Of this Chicago offered \$2,500,000. Philadelphia \$2,500. 000, and Boston \$1,000,000,

Grain Rates Are Cut in Half. The Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad cut the export grain rate from Kansas City to the Gulf of Mexico mearly in two Friday, announcing a rate of 16 cents per 100 pounds on wheat and 10 cents on corn from Kansas City to South Port. The slash is the deepest yet made since the present grain rate war was started. The Memphis also announced a proportionate rate of 10 cents per 100 pounds on grain and grain products from Kansas City to Memphis.

Demonstration for Cecil Rhodes.
The correspondent of the London Times at Cape Town says that a crowded enthusiastic meeting has been held in favor of the reinstatement of Cecil Rhodes as managing director of the British Chartered South African Company, but that most of the leading and intuential people of the the leading and influential people of the colony were absent from the meeting.

Bank Cashier Shoots Himself. A. C. Gifford, cashier of the American Bank of Commerce, New York city, com-mitted suicide. He had shown signs of mental derangement and it is supposed he was temporarily insune when he shot himself. His books are said to be correct.

Insurance Concern in Trouble. At Albany, N. Y., Superintendent of Insurance J. F. Pierce reported to the Attorney General that the East River adutual Insurance Corporation, Long Island City, is an insolvent corporation. There is a deficit in the company's capital stock of \$110,188.

Washouts in Ohio. At Lima, O., an engine and twenty-thme freight cars on the Cincinnati, Ham-liton and Dayton went in the river on account of a washout.

Heavy Rains in Kansas. Southern Kansas and southern and western Missouri have experienced the theaviest rains for years and considerable theaviest rains for years and considerable thamage will result. At Coffeyville the Verdigris river is rising rapidly. Golden City, Mo., reports all streams rising and considerable damage done to flax.

Offers Spain a Warship.

The Spanish Patriotic League of the Argentine Republic offers to present the Spanish Government with a cruiser of 4,500 tons displacement, costing approximately 8,000,000 pesetas (about \$1,520,at Glasgow.

CONVICTS IN CONVENTION.

Life Prisoners of Ohio Will Test the Habitual Criminal Act. Thirty prisoners in Ohio pentientlary, who are serving life sentences under the habitual criminal act, held one of the most novel conventions that ever assembled in this country. They met in the prison chapel, in response to a call issued by Warden Collin, who stated, after they had taken their seats, that the object was to devise some means to raise funds and test the validity of the habitual criminal act. Moses Murplay, a notorious burglar, was chosen chairman of the meeting. He cautioned the prisoners against making a disturbance, and called on Hiram McKnight, the celebrated lawyer, for a speech. McKnight made a masterly argument and then a collection was taken to enable one of the prisoners to make a test case. Several hundred dollars was raised and more money is promised in a few days. Jason Case, one of the inmates of the prison, became excited and offered to, give a harrel, of money, which he said he had "pinnted." An executive committee was appointed and warden Coffin granted permission for another meeting to perfect arrangeand test the validity of the habitual erimmeeting to perfect arrange ments for the proposed test case.

GEO. W. JONES DEAD.

Famous Man of Iowa Finally Called Famous Man of Iowa Finally Called to His Home.

Gen. George W. Jones, the oldest surviving ex-United States Senator, died Wednesday night at Dubuque, lowary aged 92. He was born in Vincennes, Ind. on April 12, 1804. He gave Gov. Dodgs valuable assistance in the Black Haykr war. In 1833 he was appointed a judge of the territory. He was nominated as congressional delegate for the very extensive Michigan territory, to which position he was almost unanimously reelected in 1837. In 1840 Gen. Jones was appointed surveyor general, from which elected in 1837. In 1840 Gen. Jones was appointed surveyor general, from which office he was removed by President W. H. omce he was removed by President w. 11.
Harrison. He was reappointed in 1845, but resigned in 1848 to take his seat as Senator for lowa, which place he held two terms. President Buchanan appointed Senator Jones minister to Bogota, in South America, whence he was recalled in 1861. Soon after his arrival in America, when he was recalled to the was placed as prisoner of static in he was placed as a prisoner of state in Fort Lafayette for writing a personal letter to his friend, Jefferson Davis. He remained several months in confinement, and apon being released took up his residence at Dubuque. Since the war he had ived a retired life.

MACEO WELCOMED GARCIA.

Corales Denies Stories of Dissensions

Mornles Denies Stories of Dissensions in Cuban Hauks.
Col. Rafsel Perez y Mornles, one of the aigners of the Cuban constitution, prived in New York from Kingston, Januaica. He was shot in the eye during a recent battle and comes to New York for surgical treatment. "The reported death of Gen. Jose Maceo was in no way due to alleged dissensions with Gen. Garcia," said Col. Morales. "When Gen. Garcia landed Gen. Maceo willingly turned over his command and made a congratd over his command and made a congrated over his command and made a constact ulatory speech to the army. He served under Garcia in the previous war and said that he was glad to do so again. Scarcely a day passes without an engage-ment in eastern Cuba. Almost the whole ment in eastern Cuba. Almost the whole province of santiago de Cuba is now in the hands of the insurgents. The army has fifteen pieces of field artillery manned almost entirely by Americans. We call it the Wilmington Battery, in remembrance of the assistance given as by the citizens of Wilmington, Del. What the Cubans most need now is 15,000 more rifles." rifles."

CARLISLE FOR THE BENCH.

Should Justice Field Retire the Secretary Will Be Given the Place.

A Washington correspondent says that there is a cabinet authority for stating there is a cabinet authority for stating that Secretary Carlisle, in the event of another vacancy on the Supreme bench during the present administration, will be appointed to fill it. This is of especial interest just now in view of the probability of Justice Field being moved by his present ill-health to take advantage of his privilege and retire. It can be further stated on the same authority that Secretary Carlisle believes the late income tax law to be constitutional, that the administration is of the same opinion, and that in the event of Carlisle's elevaand that in the event of Carlisle's elevation to the Supreme bench to succeed Field a determined attempt would be made to bring up the case again to fur-nish an opportunity for a favorable decision.

TO PROTECT RESERVE.

New York Bankers Will Take Treas

New York Bankers Will Take Treasury Notes for Gold Coin.

A large number of banks of New York have agreed to turn their gold into the sub-treasury, to take legal tenders in exchange and to do what they could to keep the treasury gold up to the \$100,000,000 mark. The arrangement was made by Frederick D. Tappen of the Gallatin National Bank and W. V. Sherman, president of the National Bank of Commerce. dent of the National Bank of Commerce dent of the Aational Bank of Commerce, Mr. Tappen with Mr. Sherman visited the big banks in the Wall street district Monday, and it was declared by 3 o'clock that over \$10,000,000 had been pledged by the banks called upon. They also received assurances from others that they would turn over their gold, but could take the proceeding without a meeting of the banks. action without a meeting of the board

Twelve Thousand Strike.

Twelve thousand New York cont tailors were ordered on strike Wednesday morning to enforce higher prices from he wholesale manufacturers and to stop renewal of the task and piece-work sys a renewal of the task and piece-work sys-tem. The large, wholesale manufactur-ers were taken by surprise, as it had been given out that a strike had been deemed inadvisable by the leaders. A committee of fifteen of the Brotherhood of Tailors, n accordance with early instructions, stole a march on the manufacturers by visiting all the contractors' shops, 630 in number, in New York, and 250 in Brook-lyn and Brownsville, and notifying the workers to quit forthwith and report to their headquarters. Up to noon there were 4,000 tailors out in New York and 1.000 more of the total of 8,000 were ex peeted to quit work before the close of the work day. The 4,000 tallors in Brook-lyn and Brownsville were expected to join the strike, as they had decided several

days ago. Armed Men Are Landed. Armed Men Are Landed.
Dispatches received from Canea state
that a panic occurred there Sunday in the
Plantza quarter, owing to a fire, which
was mistaken as a signal for carnage.
The houses were forthwith barricaded.
The British captain Drury landed boats
carrying armed sailors. Austrian and
Russian chips also lauded men in Canea

nd Halenna. Murderer Cotell Is to Die. Judge Jacob A. Kohler, of Akron, O., passed sentence upon Romalus Cotell, conficted of the murder of the Stone family, after he denied a new trial. Cotell will be executed Friday, Nov. 6. Cotell's indifference did not desert him; a smil

bovered upon his face. Cholera Reported in London A doctor reports a case of cholera in Walworth road, South London. The officials are examining into the facts of the

Towser on the Picket Line. the military information division of the War Department has just issued a volume form, 11c to 14c.

devoted principally to, a description in great detail of the large military schools great detail of the large nilitary schools of Europe. It also includes a topical pa-per by Lord Woiseley discussing the possibility of a hostile invasion of the Brit isk isles, and a curious publication of the regulations for the use of war dogs in the German army. From the latter it uppears that there are really such things as "dogs of war" and that it is a part of the functions of the German soldier to train carefully certain breeds of does to aid him in both hostile and defensive ons. The dogs are not intended actually fight, but by training they are made of value in watching camp, in picket duty, in carrying dispatches and in looking for missing men.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE.

One-Third of the Exports in 1895 Were to the United States Were to the United States.

Consul General McIvor at Kanagawa has forwarded to the State Department tables showing the foreign trade of Japan for 1895. The total value of exports was \$68,082,062 and of imports \$65,022,895.

Of this amount the United States is credof this amount the United States is credited with \$27,554,704 for exports and \$4,730,943 for imports. The customs dutles collected were for exports, \$1,150,-281, imports, \$2,161,809; miscellaneous, \$88,045, making a total of \$3,409,135. During the year 1,803 steamers and 1,005 sailing vessels entered the ports of Japan from foreign countries. Of these ninety-six were American, UST British and 371 German, Forty-nine American steamers serman. Fory-line American steamers and salling vessels, were engaged in the coastwise trade of Japan, against 761 British, 104 French and 181 German. Japan exported \$1,423,805 gold and \$12,409,970 silver bullion. She imported bullion to the value of \$525,255 in gold and \$2,476,980 in allives. \$2,470,508 in silver.

SIX SHOTS WERE FIRED.

Cincinnati Ladies' Tailor Wounded and His Wife Killed. Early Thursday morning six shots were heard at the residence of William T. Wiley, ladies' tailor and furrier, at Cin-

whey indies thing and turrier, at On-cinati, Mrs. Wiley was found bleeding from five bullet wounds and her husband unconscious, with a bullet-hole in the right temple. The woman died. Wiley's wound was superficial. They have had would was sujernean. They have had frequent quarries and were separated, but began to live together again about three months ago. Wiley says his wife shot him and he then seized the revolver and fired at her. He came from Louisville about fifteen years ago.

Dozen Are Probably Drowned. The severest rainstorm known at Frankfort, Ly, in years was that of Monday night, and loss of life has resulted. The Gainey bridge, 200, feet long, on the Louisville, and Nashville Railway, was washed away, stopping traffic on that branch of the road. Conway's mills and houses on Benson creek were swept away. Section Boss Blue reported that he was trapple to get exceet the great way. section boss sind reported that he was unable to get across the creek owing to the bridge being wished away. Persons living on the other side of the creek threw a rock across with a card tied to it, on which was written: "Bradley, wife and five children washed away and drowned." Mrs. Bryant, the toll gate keeper, and three children were washed away and drowned. Daniel Moore, late candidate for county judge, is missing. Bridges on the short line are washed away. It is beieved more lives are lost.

Result of a Tariff War. A tariff war between Colombia and Ja

maica has already crippled the commercial and agricultural interests of the island, and threatens to ruin the hereto and, and threatens to ruin the hereto fore flourishing cattle-raising industry. The penkeepers have expended \$72,000, 000 in cattle-rearing and now cannot find market in Kingston, where Colombian cattle sell cheaper than native stock. The Jamaica penkeepers want their govern-ment to protect them by raising the im-port duty on cattle from \$1 to \$8 a head.

Headed Up in a Barrel. At San Francisco, Thomas Walker found his boy bound and gagged and headed up securely in a barrel which lay in the yard of his neighbor, William Watts. The two men, who are peddlers, had quarreled, and Walker charges that Watts intended to kill his son in revenge

Altgeld Gets a Share.

Gov. Altgeld has fallen heir to considerable wealth through the death of John W. Lanehart. The will, which was recently filed for probate, makes the Gov. ernor of Illinois executor and beneficiar;

Damaged in a Collision, The British bark Dundonald, from San Francisco for Hull, was in collision with he steamer Santarense. ald's topmasts are gone and a hole stove in her bow.

Mrs. J. E. Tolfree Commits Suicide. Mrs. J. E. Tolfree, who was Grover Cleveland's secretary while he was Mayor of Buffalo, committed suicide at Mojare, Cal., Monday night by drinking carbolic

Arrested for Polsoning Her Stepsons.
Mrs. Moore, at New Martinsville, W.
Va., is under arrest charged with poisoning her stepson, Okey Moore, who died, and his brother is not expected to live.

Rugene Spuller Is Dead. At Dilon, France, Eugene Spuller, pol itician, journalist and author, is dead, aged 61.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime \$3.50 to \$4.75; hogs, shipping grades \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.5t to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 55c to 57c corn, No. 2, 25c to 26c; oats, No. 2, 17; to 18c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 31c; butter, choice creamery, 14c to 15c; eggs, fresh,

choice creamery, 14c to 15c; eggs, fresh, the to 11c; new potatoes, per bushel, 25c to 40c; broom corn, common to choice; \$25 to \$50 per ton.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$4.75; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 53c to 54c; corn, No. 1 white, 20c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 18c to 20c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$8.75; wheat, No. 2, 50c to \$4.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$8.75; wheat, No. 2, 50c to

\$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2. 5tle to 57c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 23c to 24c; onts, No. 2 white, 18c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 28c o 30c

to suc. Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 58c to 50c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 28c to 50c; cots, No. 2 mixed, 18c mixed, 25c to 30c; onts, 80, 2 mixed, 15c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 20c to 28c.

Détroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 60c to 61c; corn. No. 2 yellow, 20c to 31c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c

o 22c; rye, 31c to 32c. Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 61c to 62c;

Totedo—Wheat, Ao. 2 red, 51c to 132c; corn. No. 2 yellow, 20c to 29c; cats. No. 2 white, 17c to 19c; rye. No. 2, 31c to 33c; clover seed; \$4.35 to \$4.45.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 55c to 57c; corn. No. 3, 20c to 28c; cats. No. 2 white, 19c to 21c; barley, No. 2, 30c to 32c; rye, No. 1, 31c to 32c; pork, mess,

Bufulo-Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$5.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$3.25 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, (3de to 60e; corn, No. 2 yellow, 31c to 32c; onts, No. 2 white, 2c to 24c. 20 to 34c. New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$4.75; hogs,

\$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 62c to 64c; corn, No. 2, 31c to 32c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c; butter, creamery, 11c to 10c; eggs, WestMICHIGAN MATTERS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

Cheboygan Druggist Patally Shot by a Stranger-Greenville Has a Spook -Crowds at a Circus Fleeced - Women Vote for Reform in Schools.

Long Journey to Shoot a Man. A stranger about 25 years old went t Bagster & Gahan's drug store at Cheboy gan Thursday morning and called Dau Gahan, a member of the firm, out. The pair went into the hallway leading upstairs and in a few minutes a shot was heard and Gahan started to run, when the man followed and shot twice more the man followed and shot twice more. Gahan fell and was picked up and taken to Dr. Stamour's rooms, where he now is. It is said that the wound will probably prove fatal. The man who did the shooting says he came 500 miles to shoot Gahan. He made no effort to escape. There is a women in the second. is a woman in the case. Big Rowing Event.

Hig Rowing Ryent.
The regards of the Mississippi Valley Rowing Association is one-of the prizes which the hustling town of Holland. Mich, has captured for this season, and the thousands of visitots at the summer recorts there will witness one of the greatest events of the adjustic world. Holland was aided in her efforts to get the regards, which will be held Aug 6.7. the regatta, which will be he'd Aug. 6, 7, by Manager Owen of the Holland-Chicago steamer line; and that gentleman is al-ready reaping the reward for his aid, in booking a very largely increased business. The Mississippi Valley Association includes the Carlin and Delaware Boat Clubs of Chicago, the Modors and Westerns of St. Louis, the Detroit Boat Club, and Mutuals of Detroit, the Wyandotte Boat Club, and Mississippi Mississippi Club Club, and Mississippi Club Club. Boat Club of Wrandotte, Mich., the Minpesotas of St. Paul, the Lurlines of Minnesotas of St. Paul, the Larlines of Min-nespolis, the Toronto Boat Club of London, Ont., the London Boat Club of London, Ont., the Grand River Boat Club of Lansing, Mich., and the Grand Rapids Boat and Canne Club of Grand Rapids. It is probable that all these organizations will enter crews. The course will be the regulation one and one-half mile, with urn, on Black lake.

Frightened by Ghostly Bells. A Greenville business man of temperate habits and with a reputation for integrity. In Greenville, had a hair-mising experience a few nights ago. He had retired and was asleep when he heard the front door bell ring. Paritally dressing, he hur-ried downstuirs and opened the door, but found no one there. He had no sooner closed the door when a bell rang at an-other door at the opposite end of the plazza. This door had no bell on it. As he passed a side door within a few feet of it, a loud ring startled him. Thor-oughly frightened, he climbed back into bed, and as he sat upright with a revolver in his hand a clang came from the neighborhood of the water pitcher that stretched his cuticle an inch. He put in a wild light and is now trying to study out th phenomenon.

Sharpers at Lapeer.
A circus which exhibited at Lapeer
made a good run of business for the lawyers and sheriff. The scene of operations yers and sineria. The scene of operations was in the side show, and their plan was to get a victim interested in their game and then induce him to show a certain amount of money. The moment the noney was produced it was snatched from the victim's hands by a third sharper, who made off with it in true robber style. An old German farmer from Ellia was relieved of \$130, and others of various amounts. With the aid of a lawyer the old German succeeded in recovering the greater part of his claim, and most of the others who lost money did likewise. In consequence of the settlements no arrests vere made.

Fairy Tales Barred in School.

At the regular school election at Greenrille, Dr. A. W. Nichols was elected director, in place of L. W. Sprague, and
O. C. Miller, a member of the board, succeeds himself. There never has been as exciting a school election there. Hacks and buses were running all day, carrying women to the polls. The issue was the exclusion of music, drawing and fairy tales and substitution of shorthand, type writing and lecture courses. The educa-tional reform party won and useful in-struction will succeed fairy tale entertainment.

Short State Items.

A young Brady township, Kalamazoo County, youngster, fell into a swill barrel, and was rescued none too soon to save her life. Ynsilanti has a young horse trader. He

recently tried to make a trade, praising up the merits of his horse in regular jockey style. The horse was so ashumed of the many good things said about him that he just laid down and died.

ver 1.000 people of Escapaba started for the woods six miles from there Wed-nesday morning in search of the lo-year-old daughter of Bernard Harvey, who was lost Tuesday while out picking berries. A well-organized search was made all day, but no trace of the child has been found. Her parents are distracted lest the little one has been devoured by a bear or some other wild beast.

A man from Bridgeman, twelve miles south of St. Joseph, complained to Sher-iff Witcomb of Kibler & Seaver, proprietors of the Eldorado liquor store, for keeping open on Sunday. A warrant was aworn out by the sheriff for their arrest and was served by Deputy Sheriff Brooks. The nine saloonists that were recently arrested complied with the law and drew their screens and partitions so that the bar could be seen from the sidewalk by the passer-by. The crowd had to go dry to some extent. There are two places that have not been pulled yet that probably violate the law right along, but the law and order people for some reason have not reached them yet.

The annual peach crop liar having failed to get in his work this year, we feel in duty bound to remark that the Southern peach crop is now being destroyed in Chicago.

A stranger attacked the 9-year-old daughter of Chris Underkircher near Alhaughter of Carls Understream energy Alegan Saturday morning. He was pursued into the village, where he jumped into the river to escape the officers and was drowned. The body was recovered in the afternoon. From papers on his person it was found his name was M. M. Stevens and that he belonged in Grand Rapids. He was about 22 years old.

During a storm at Muskegon a babe of Mr. and Mrs. Lafayette was shocked with electricity and, except for the twitching of its muscles, has shown no sign of life since. The physicians are puzzled over the case.

George L. Thompson stopped in Film Thursday evening with a family of five small children. He is on his way over-land from Wexford County to Inday City. He says that on Sunday last his tenm became frightened at a locomotive remp became frightened at a hocomotive and ran away. His wire and a Mrs. Fos-tre, aged 75 years, were instantly killed. His eldest child, aged 10, received in-juries from which he has not yet recover-ad.

The daily shipment of celery from Kalsmazoo is eighty tons, an unprecedented amount for this time of the year,

Tramps at Benton Harbor scorned work a nickel-in-the slot machine by means of counterfelt coins or anything of that kind, but just carried off the white bodily, and after securing its contents threw it into the river.

While Érnie Clark, a young man about twenty years of age, was engaged in load-ing wheat for Mellie Setterington, near Blate, the team became frightened and tipped the load over, throwing him vio-lently to the ground and breaking his arm.

Ogemaw County is the banner plans rateling county in that section of Michi-gan, and strenge for say, the growers have never been annoyed by the nest which makes the lives of most plum raisers burdens to them-the curculio. Ogemaw County growers do not know how to ac-count for their freedom from it, but as ong as it will stay away they do not care about the why and wherefore of the mat-

The body of 15-year-old Albert Wilk was found at the bottom of a well on his father's furm neur Muskegon. It seems that the lad and his 8-year-old sister were playing around the well, when he threw a ribbon from her half in the well. In return she threw his hat and dered him to go after it. He secured both ribbon and hat and started to climb out, when the rottens curbing gave way. The father, thenry C. Wilk, was away from home when the accident occurred.

While Mrs. Jane Foster, aged 75, and Mrs. Henry Thompson, aged 34, the lat-ter accompanied by her five children, were refulling through the country in search of huckeblerries near Manton, their horse became frightened and ran away, throwing all from the vehicle. Mrs. Poster and Mrs. Thompson were killed instantly and the oldest boy, aged 10, was fafally in-jured about the head. A baby 1 year old was in no way injured. Others of the party were injured, but not seriously.

About a year and a half ago a large plate glass window, reaching down to the floor, was put in a prominent hotel in Lansing. Since that time three persons have walked into the glass, thinking it was open to the outside air, and have broken it. Of course it was a good joke on the man who was fored every time on the man who was fooled every time but the hotel proprietor had gotten fired of \$00 jokes, and when the window is replaced this time is not to placed this time it will have a big sign in brilliant letters upon it: "This is a win-dow. Beware of the glass,"

The combine formed by the basket mannfacturers of Western Michigan to force up the prices on fruit packages thas been broken by the action of one first in dropping the prices from \$30 to \$21 per thousand. This action gave to this firm all the trade it could take care of, so the other members of the combine have re-solved to make the growers who are un-able to purentse from the cut-rate man pay the \$30 rate. Growers declare, however, that they will use boxes to ship their peaches in, instead of baskets rather than pay this exorbitant rate.

As wheat thrashing progresses it is evident that a considerable portion of the cereal in southwestern Michigan will be of inferior quality. The first grain thrashed in the vicinity of Decatur was generally plump and hard and slightly exceeded sixty journes in weight to the measured bashel. The later reports indicate that rust caused niory damage than anticipated at the time, and that the rayages of the Hessian fly were more wide-spread than at first thought. From the latter cause it is now estimates that the yield of wheat in that region will not exceed that of last year, although the acreage this season is somewhat larger. The report of State Treasurer Wilkin

son for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, shows that the cash on hand in the State treasury on the date given was \$12,422.43. The general fund, which NJ12,422,43. now has a balance of \$470,537,21, was last year overdrawn \$125,000. The trust fund indebtedness of the State is \$5,760,-702,72, and the bouded indebtedness \$10,-922. The specific tax receipts of the year were as follows: From cailroads, \$537,040.74; fire insurance companies, \$127,143.47; life insurance companies, \$80,828.90; guarantee insurance com-panies, \$3,661.67; plate glass insurance companies, \$20,005; steam boiler inspec-tion companies, \$25,650; steam boiler inspec-tion companies, \$576,23; telephone com-panies, \$23,450;30; telegraph companies, \$19,036,75; express companies, \$2,742,84; plank and gravel road companies, \$2,102; river improvement companies, \$2,134.55 Total, \$1,000,549.05:

A fearful electrical storm occurred at Marshall Thursday night, during which several barns were struck by the electric current and burned to the ground, with all their contents, inflicting a loss of several thousand dollars. Rudolph Bartholome Henry Duval and B. Fredinburg were among those who suffered. The first men-tioned suffered a loss of hay grain, cattle and farming utensils, estimated loss, \$2,-500, partially insured in the Calhonn Mutual. Henry Duval lost two large barns and their contents, estimated at \$3,000, partially insured in the Calhonn County Mutual, while B. Fredinburg, or Fredonin, lost about twenty sheep out of a flock of 200. The loss by lightning has been unusually beavy.

When the Keeley institute was located in Ypsilanti some of the stock was sold to the citizens of that place. Loreizo D. Combs. bought a \$2,000 slice. He claimed afterward to have discovered that the company had fraudulently increased its stock from \$50,000 to \$250,000, and that false representations regarding the the sale. Mr. Coombs sued George W. Radford, James W. Fales and Alexander McVittle, directors of the institute, and recovered the frice value of the stock. The false representations alleged consistdo f a letter, written by Radford to a gentleman in Ypsilanti, in which it was stated that the institute was paying 12 per cent on \$250,000. From other testimony given this statement was found by the jury to be a misrepresentation, and the Supreme Court finding no error in the case, declines to disturb the verdict. George Swain, a farmer about 45 years

old, who lived near Dryden, killed his three small children, set fire to his house, and then blew out his own brains Tuesday morning. His wife died a short time ago, and it is thought that this dering his mind. Fire that broke out in the residence of Charles West at Baldwin spread over a large portion of the village, and before it was controlled did \$12,700 damage. The village was practically at the merry

of the flames. It is understood there was not a cent of insurance on any of the O. B. Vail, alias C. W. Brooks, a note rious counterfeiter, who was indicted at Minneapolis Ian 31 for counterfeiting sil-ver dollars, and who escaped while being taken from Chicago to Minneapolis, was

captured at Jackson. Since the law and order men have in-terested the sheriff of Berrien County in terester the salern of merrien county in their fight the saloon men fear results Sunday every saloon in St. Joseph was closed for the first time in many months. The saloon keepers propose now to stop whisky selling absolutely in the town on Sunday, and have appointed a committe to get evidence against the offenders. The that every business house, drug store and barber shop must shut up.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson, and Where It May Bo Found-A Learned and Concise Review of the Same.

Lesson for August 2. Golden Text.—'Be kindly affectioned one to another with brotherly love,' — Hom. 12: 10.

David's kindness is the subject of the

the Philistines, the Mondites, the Syrians and the Edomites. The two latter factions were in later times among the foremost enemies of Israel. Having established his empire over this great stretch of land, extending perhaps to the Eu-phrates on the north, David had time to think once more about domestic affairs. He took the opportunity to do a very graceful deed to the crippled son of his friend Jonathan.

Suggestions for Study.

1. Read chapter eighth.

2. The story of the lesson is simple and needs little comment here. It is omitted from Chronicles, doubtless because it oes not concern the religious history David's reign.

Lesson Outline 1. David seeks out Mephibosheth, vs. 2. Mephibosheth's future provided for,

1. The time of this incident is not defiitely fixed. It must have been a number nitely fixed. It must have been a number of years after the beginning of David's reign, because Mephibosheth was only 5 years old at the death of Jonathan, and at the time of the lesson he is grown and has a young son.—"Is mere yet any that is left;" it is not surprising that David was not acquainted with the history of the lame boy who had been living in sechision for eight or nine years since the death of his uncle Ishbosheth.—"For Jonathan's sake;" not only because of the friendship but also in accordance with and every family should have a bottle. the friendship but also in accordance with

the covenant related in 1. Sam. 20: 1417, 42.
3. "The kindness of God," see I. Sam.
20: 14. Such kindness as God shows to men.—"Lame on his feet," see the account of the cause of his lameness, 4; 4. 4. "Machir;" he was among the prominent men that welcomed David at Mahanaim, in his flight from Absalom, 17:

27-29.

C. "Fell on his face and did reverence;" of understanding, perhaps, with what intent he had been sent for.

7. "All the land of Saul thy father;" Saul's estate at Gibeah had been forfeited to David at his accession, 12: 8.

"Pather" is here used for graudfather.
8. "A dead dog;" a term of greater co-tempt in the cast than with us.

9. It seems from this verse probable that Ziba had been acting as steward o overseer of the estate. He is now in-structed to turn over the revenues to Mephibosheth.

10. "Shall eat bread alway at my ta-ble;" a mark of distinguished honor.

Teaching Hints. 1. So far as can be seen there was no political motive for this kind of act of David. It was simple kindness toward the son of his friend. Contrast this with the ordinary treatment of surviving mem pers of a rival house in ancient times g., Johu's slaughter of the family of

2. David went out of his way to do a kind act. It is not always the things that lie right in our path that need most to be done. Sometimes we must look round and find out what we can do for others. Such thoughtfulness can be cultivated. 3. David knew how to do a good thing in the best way. He did not spoil the

in the best way. He did not spoil the kind act by a condescending demeanor. A lesson in courtesy.

4. How smull a thing it was after all, in comparison with the love of God in sending his son to deliver men. There was no covenant there which obliged him to show mercy to the undeserving. Yet he sends for the outcast and wretched of earth and brings them into his household.

Made for Love. The heart was made for love—to love and be loved. It is according to the fit ness of things that it should be the de pository of God's love "shed abroad in our hearts by the Holy Ghost given un to us." It is its natural action to "lov-Him because He first loved us." proof of the highest and purest wisdom to make love the ethical rule of Chrisian conduct to God and man. "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart." "He that loveth not his brother abideth in death."

Seeking first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, we then first know the bountiful goodness with which the Heavenly Father fills the world and provides for the wants of His children. Laving up treasure in heaven, we find that heaven and earth are one, and that the Heavenly Father is in them both and provides happiness for His children in both upon the condition that the Lord and heaven be loved first, and the world be loved for their sakes. Rev. John Worcester.

We are as yet only the roots of future beautiful plant. The best mai or woman is only a shoot a little way out of the ground. We are God's plants God's flowers. Be sure that He wil help us to unfold into some thing se renely fair, nobly perfect, it not in this life, then in another. If He teaches us not to be satisfied till we have finished our work. He will not be satisfied until He has finished His.-James Freeman Clarke.

Finding Time to Read the Bible. He who cannot find time to consult his Bible will one day find that he has time to be sick; he who has no time to pray must find time to die; he who car and no time to reflect is most likely to thine for repentance will find an eternity n which repentance will be of no avail ne who cannot find time to work to others may find an eternity in which to suffer for himself.—Hannah More.

A Gift of God,

True faith is a gift of God. It is not something that can be acquired by any mental process. It is a voluntary gift of God and the supreme gift, and, as such, should be prized above all other possessions. The curious state of mind of persons who conceive their functed endowment with this ineffable inheritance, to be in some way complimen tary to God and to His church, is one of the paradoxes of human vanity.

The queen has conferred the d tion of the Albert medal of the first class on Mr. William John Notman. late master of the steamer Aidar of Liverpool, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. The following is an account of the services in respect of which the decoration has been offered: At 2 a. m. on Jan. 10, while the steamer Stafford-shire of Liverpool was on a voyage from Marsellles to Port Said, signals of distress were observed to be proceeding from the steamer Aldar, also of Liverpool, and the Staffordshire immediately proceeded to her assistance. As the Aidar was found to be sluking fast three of the Staffordshire's lifelesson, found in 2 Sam., D: 1-18. Chapter tast three of the Staffordshire's life8 contains a summary of the chief wars of the first part of David's reign, which made him master of a territory several and the heavy sea, succeeded in resentings as large as the original home of the Phillipse of the Chief wars of the Phillipse of the Chief wars of the passengers and crew, twenty him in the phillipse of the chief wars of the passengers and crew, twenty him in the phillipse of the chief wars of the passengers and crew, twenty him in the passengers and crew, twenty him in the passengers are considered to the chief wars of the staffordshire's life
and the passengers and crew, twenty him in the passengers and crew, twenty him in the passengers are considered to the chief wars of the first passengers are considered to the chief wars of the first passengers are considered to the chief wars of the first passengers and the passengers are considered to the chief wars of the first passengers are considered to the chief wars of the first passengers are considered to the chief wars of the first passengers are considered to the chief wars of the first passengers are considered to the chief wars of the first passengers are considered to the chief wars of the first passengers are considered to the chief wars of the first passengers are considered to the chief wars of the ch nine in number. At 6:10 a. 21, the only persons left on the Aidar were Mr. Nutman (the master) and an injured and helpless fireman whom he was endeavoring to save and whom he absolutely refused to abandon. The steamer was now rapidly settling down and, as it was no longer safe to remain near her, the officer in charge of the rescuing boat asked Mr. Nuturan for final answer. He still persisted in remaining with the injured man, choosing rather to face almost coptain death than to leave him to his fate. The men in the boat were obliged to bull way and immediately afterward, 6:17 a. m., the Aldar gave one or two lurches and foundered. After she dis-appeared Mr. Nutman was seen on the bottom of an upturned boat, still holding the fireman. Half an hour elapsed before the rescuing boat could approach, but eventually Mr. Nutman and the fireman were picked up and taken on board the Staffordshire,

Deserved a Decoration

and every family should have a bottle Absent-Minded...
The story is told of a famous mathematician that he was frequently guilty during his courtship of walking the greater part of a mile with the young ady of his choice without speaking. One evening she took advantage of his absentmindedness to play him a trick. She slipped her hand from his arm and burried home a nearer way. He continued to hold his arm in the game position, walked up the steps of her father's house, and rang the bell, when to his astonishmen, she herself opened the door. He stared in an incredulous manner and exclaimed, "Why, S—, how in the world did you get on that side of the door?"

OH! WHAT A RELIEF.

"I suffered with terrible pains in my left ovary and womb. My back ached

"I had kidney trouble badly. Doctors prescribed for me, and I followed their advice, but found no relief until I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Oh! what a relief it is, not to ing day after day, in the morning as much as at night after a hard day's work, and to be free from all

pains caused by Ovarian and Womb troubles. I cannot express my grati-tude. I hope and pray that other suf-fering women will realize the truth and importance of my statement, and accept the relief that is sure to attend the use of the Pinkham Medicine."-Mrs. James Parrish, 2501 Marshall St., N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS. Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scroful

kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them: the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is footle or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

cause squeamish feelings at first.
No change of diet ever necessary. Eat

the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bed-time. Sold by all Druggists. BICYCLISTS SHOULD

USEPOND'S Wounds, Bruises,

Sunburn, Sprains. Lameness. Insect Bites. and ALL PAIN. After hard WORK EXERCISING rub with to AVOID LAMENESS.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTE -Weak, Watery, Worthless. POND'S EXTRACT OINTMER CUIES PILES. Sont by in PONO'S EXTRACT CO , 76 Fifth Ave - Man

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Free Silver Is Opposed to the Best Interests of the Debtor Classes-Increaces Interest Rates on Monetary Contracts-What "Flat? Means.

Pree Silver a Curse. A writer in a recent number of the Bond Record, discussing the financial question, brings out the following points as tending to show "that free silver is opposed to the best interests of the debtor class itself." Among other things

It is a striking fact that during the last twenty years, that is, during the "appreciation of gold," the rate of interest has been exceedingly low in all the gold standard countries. Doubtless some of the decrease would have occur-red if the standard had been silver instead of gold. But some of it would

This may be made perfectly clear by examining, the two, sinndards where they meet in the London money mar-ket. The Government bonds of India-arte of two kinds. One, known as "rupee paper," is expressed and payable in sil-ver or by draft on India, while the other, usually called "India stock," is exssed and payable in gold. The average yearly rates realized by investors in the two sorts of bonds have been computed from their prices as recorded in the Economist. Some of the results are given in the following table:

	erre le ter Con	pence pe	
	Silver.	Gold.	Diff. rupe
1865	.4.8	4.1	.2 23.
1870	.4.3	4.0	.5 23.
1874	.3.9	3.8	.1 22
1875	.4.0	3.6	.4 21.
18772	4.1	3.7	4 20.
	4.4	8.7	7 19
	4.0	3.4	6 19
1883	4.1	3.4	7 19
	4.1	3.5	.6 18
1887	4.1	3.4	7 17
	4.1		
		3.0	
1891		3.1	.7 17.
1893		3.0	.9 15.
1895	.3.4	2.8	.6 13.

It will be seen that the rates realized in the two standards differed but slightty until 1875, when the fall of exchange began. Before 1875 they differed on the average by .2 per cent, on the principal, while the average difference beginning in 1875 was .7 per cent. From 1883 the exchange fell more rapidly, and the difference in the two interest rates rose further, amounting in one year to 1.1 per cent. The two bonds are issued by the same government, possess the same degree of security, and are quoted side by side on the London market. The dif-ference in the two rates means that investors will pay higher relative prices for gold bonds than for silver bonds, whose principal shows a tendency to depreciate. If we in America should adopt the silver standard our bonds held in London would be treated in precisely the same way.

In our own country special emphasis may be given to the period 1875-79, during which time resumption of specie payments was being accomplished and prices were falling with great rapidity. The rate of interest in New York was then lower, not only than before 1875, but even than after 1879 in spite of the steady inflow of foreign and growth of pative capital.

In short, all the facts go to show that the rate of interest tends to adjust itself to the appreciation or depreciation of the monetary standard in such a manner as to correct in large measure those gains or losses to the contracting parties, which would otherwise arise from variations in the purchasing power of money.

To see the influence of changes in the purchasing power of money we suppose a one-year debt contracted and paid the period of 1875-91. For every \$1,000 the borrower repaid at the end | cyclone, here are some of the perfectly of the year \$1,052, but owing to the fall of prices during the year, if the \$1,000 at the beginning would buy 1,000 units of (wholesale) commodities, the \$1,052 \$1 per ounce. (You can bet on any at the end would buy 1,073 units. In 1849-57, for \$1,000 he returned a year later \$1,082, which, owing to the rise in | tled.) prices, was as if for 1,000 units of commodities he had paid back 1,041 units. This would look as if the borrowers' before lot were harder during recent years act. than before the war, in spite of the res would be the case if the cost of producing commodities free coinage act has been in effect six had not changed. The borrower in the period '75-91, for a loan worth 1,000 days' labor, had to pay back a year later the equivalent of 1,048 days' labor, while a borrower in the period '49-57, for 1,000 days' labor paid back 1,070 days' labor; that is, the debtor during the period '75-91 repaid his loan with tess of human effort than in the earlier

The main point, however, is yet to be mentioned. The full benefit of the gold standard in reducing interest is not en-joyed by the American debtor for the simple reason that he allows that standard to be in debate. The silver agitation has become a most powerful agent in raising the rate of interest against him. No one need be reminded that our government was recently offered a loan of 65 odd millions at 3 per cent., if gold were expressly stipulated, but at 3% per cent. If the repayment were promised "in coin." Congress refused to make the bonds payable in gold, and by so doing added 16 millions in interest to our national debt. This is but a sample of the manner in which the would-be champions of the oppressed debtor are doing everything in their power to add to his burdens. The city of Cincinnati more recently furnished a similar example in funding a loan. In fact, it was well known that municipal bonds not specifically payable in gold can be dis-tiosed of only on terms disadvantageous to the city. The very existence of the gold clause is proof positive that invest ors are willing to pay something for it If Congress should pass a law commit ting this nation to a gold standard they would at one stroke cut down the later est on new contracts of all kinds. No means of helping the debtor class could be surer or more speedy than this.

Gold Clause Becoming Popular. There were two interviews printed in the News yesterday which ought to west people thinking. It was shown in one of these interviews that the banks are already beginning to call in their paper, even paper which at other times tried, always with the same result-they would have been glad to renew 1 1 uin.—Chicago Times-Herald.

This tendency on the part of lenders of money will grow stronger as the situa-tion grows more uncertain. Men who lend money on a gold basis will take no chances of being repaid in cheap silver. This is shown by the practice of the building associations, as described in the other interview. The secretary of one of these associations said yester-day that there had been hardly a buildassociation mortgage made in the past three years which did not contain

gold chuse. We quote his words:
"I do not believe it is generally known that nearly every building and loan asociation in this city and in the State, I suppose, has put in every mortgage it has taken for the last three years a clause to the effect that the loan shall be paid in gold, if demanded by the as, sociation. The association of which f am secretary has out \$470,000, and that clause is in every mortgage."—Indian-apolis News, June 11.

Silver and the Poor Man. Every crank who ventures to prose-lyte for free silver seems to think that the poor man is his most promising game. The doctrine he presents is that more money is needed that the poor man may have plenty. He does not say how the poor man is to get any more money, which is the important thing, nor that a cheap money is the one thing the poor man can stand less ably than the rich man. The poor man, the vorkingman, or the farmer, are served only when they have the best money obtainable. Suppose for a moment that free silver should drive the gold dollar out of circulation. The first effect is on the poor man. When he receives his weekly wages it is paid in the cheap money. He is the first loser. He can buy less with it than with the higher priced money, of course. If he hap-pens to be earning \$12 a week and the dollars are cut down from a gold basis to a silver basis he will get twelve dol-lars, worth possibly 70 cents each, or \$8.40, instead of the value that prevails when the gold standard is accepted. With cheap money prices will go up. What he buys he will have to pay more for. Manufacturers are not going to produce their wares and sell them for the same number of dollars when the dollars are worth less money. The poor nan will catch it in both directions

Cheap money disarranges all business relations. There is no such a thing as one standard for one class and another for another class. The talk of the debtor's money and the creditor's money is bunko. Every man is debtor and creditor all the time. The workingman is the creditor while he is earning his wages, until he is paid. He is a debtor for the few things he buys without paying for when he gets them. As he pays cash for much of what he buys, and allows all his wages to stand until the end of the week or month, he s a creditor more than he is a debtor The cheap money, which is to benefit the debtor, would benefit the employer who owes him wages, and who pays

the wages in the depreciated coin.

There is but one standard desirable, and that is the best dollar that can be ande. The standard is now fixed at a triffe more than 22 grains of pure gold. The aim of the country is to keep all this nation for all time. The lines are other dollars, gold, sliver, or paper, up drawn, the issue is clear, and the fight to that standard and not debase or cheapen any of them.—Pittsburg

Some Safe Bets.
"Silver is now worth about 69 cents an ounce. The silver bullion in a dollar is worth about 54 cents. Free silselver to 129 cents an ounce, and the silver in an American dollar would be worth \$1 in gold the world. worth \$1 in gold the world over even without a government stamp on Ex-Congressman R. P. Bland, in New

York World of July 1, 1896.

If you have a neighbor who thinks Bland is a great statesman, and who is willing to back his opinion with money. and who would have anything to lose after going through the free coinage

number of years but would have to wait longer before the bet could be set-

Second-That the price of silver will be lower one year after than one year before the passage of a free coinage

Third-That the price of silver will months or one year.

Fourth—That at no time within one

year after free coinage at 16 to 1 has become a law will an American silver dollar be worth as much as 75 per cent. of the value of an American gold dollar. If you cannot get even gets, give odds. The price of silver is determined mainly by the cost of production. All the silver the world can use can be produced at less than 75 and probably less than 70 cents per ounce. No legislation can raise, except for a short time, the price of silver. It is to be hoped that we will never be forced to make this

foolish free coinage experiment, but if we do we should, if we can find takers, recoup some of our certain losses by betting on the inevitable.

What "Fiat" Means.
"Why must we go to some other language for a word about our currency? What does 'flat' or 'fint money' mean? ask three students of the money ques-

"Flat lux"-"let there be light"-became familiar to the Christian world through the Latin vulgate version of the Old Testament.

out of darkness or out of nothing by a But where men take a substance

which is not money and say "flat pecu-nia"—"let there be money"—the miracle will not follow. Anything not intrinsically money, like paper, but issued by government and made legal tender, is "flat money," so

called in satire. Silver is "flat money" in the propor tion represented by the difference be tween its infrinsic value—the fluctua ting price of the pure metal in the coin

-and its legal tender value fixed by

The true "flatist" would have paper money irredeemable and in unlimite quantity and silver coined without limit and irredeemable in gold. Mad as and a proposal is it has sometimes bee



"THE CRIME OF '96."

-Chicago Tribune.

ORDER AGAINST ANARCHY.

HEIR debauch is ended. The howling horde of fanatics, dema gogues and anarchists at Chicago gognes and anarchists at Oncago have looted the Democratic party, riot-ed in the spoil, raised their abhorrent platform, put their ridiculous candi-dates on it and gone home. They have made the isue clear for an astounded nation. It is order against anarchy government against the mob. The great Republican principles of sound money and protection are in no way dimme or set aside. They will dominate the coming fight, and the mighty hosts of Republicanism will go forth to fight for them under the leadership of McKinley and Hobart, enthusiastic and confident of victory as only a great, united army battling for the right can be.

But growing out of those principles, and made clear and distinct and vivid before the eyes of the whole country by the crazed assault of the Chicago rabble on the nation's integrity and on the very foundations of all law and order, there has come the supreme, crystal lized issue on which all patriotic citizens can and must unite—order against

Honorable Democrats and their news papers see this and are rushing to the standard of McKinley and Hobart by the thousand. There is no other course for men who place country above party to take. They realize that the foe is a nommon one and must be crushed annihilated absolutely, utterly. Demo-crats who are also patriots will vote for McKinley and Hobart by tens of thou sands.

Republicans, confident before that their leaders, McKinley and Hobart, under the standards of sound money and protection, would go forth to splendid, overwhelming victory, will take new heart for the right. Welcom-ing all patriotic allies who wish to join them in the battle against the common enemy, they will march forward re sistlessly to make the victory of order over anarchy certain and complete in should begin now .- New York Press.

Prices for Farmers The following prices, taken from Clapp's Circular of New York, for this month, represent the difference between a Democratic administration, with confidence unsettled as in 1896,

	establiched in 1892, u	nder pro	tection:
		1896.	1892.
		1806.	Price
:	Articles. Butter, creamery, lb Beans, N. Y., bu Barley, No. 3, Chicago Buckwheat, Chicago Corn, No. 2, Chicago Corton, and N. 2	June 30.	June 30
	Butter, creamery, 1b	.50.15	\$0.20
	Beans, N. Y., bu	1.05	1.95
	Barley, No. 3, Chicago	26	.54
	Buckwheat, Chicago	85	1.45
	Corn. No. 2. Chicago	.261/4	.51
٠,	Cotton, mid., N. Y.	.071/4	.073
	Cotton cloth, 6-4s. F. T	102 7-	16 .033
	Cotton mid., N. Y. Cotton cloth, 6-4s, F. I Cattle, Chicago	3.00	3.70
	Coal, per ton, N. Y., ne Copper, lb., N. Y., cts. Cheese, N. Y.	3.85	4.00
Ì	Copper, Ib. N. Y. cts.	11.70	.11.7
	Cheese N Y	06%	.081/
	Coffee N. V. Ex	1114	113
į	Eggs V V	111	10
ŀ	Coffee, N. Y. Ex. Eggs, N. Y. Flour, N. Y.	0.05	4.90
ŀ	Hoge live Chicago	2.15	5.50
Į	Hogs, live, Chicago Horses, U. S., Jan. 1	22.00	65.00
	Hone V V the	.55.00	.24
	Hops, N. Y., lbs Hay, Chicago, ton Iron, Bess. pig, Pitts	8.00	10.00
	Tron Boss nim Bitts	10 05	14.09
i	Lard, Chicago, 100 lbs	0 00	6.90
	Load the eta	2 05	
ì	Lead, lb., cts Oats, No. 2, Chicago	15.00	.33 4
١	Pork more Chicago	0.05	11.35
ļ	Pork, mess, Chicago Potatoes, Chicago		.67
	Peas, dried, N. Y Rye, No. 2, Chicago	72	1.62
i	Rva Na 2 (Wishes	31	.70
	Rice	0434	.05
1	Rileon M V	0012	.881/
	Rice Silver, N. Y. Steel rails	26.00	30.00
	Stool billute Difts	19.50	22.97
	Flar Chicago	70	1.06
	Steel billets, Pitts Flax, Chicago Sugar, granulated, N.	v 0137	.4 7-1
1	Stearine, lard, N. Y	4.77	7.75
ı	Sheen Chicago	3.00	4.50
ì	Short wing Chicago	3.65	7.30
1	Sheep, Chicago Short ribs, Chicago Tobacco, leaf	8.5	0.00
į	Tollow N. Y		.03%
	Wool average	. 13	.22
	Wheat red No 2 N	61	.89
ļ	Wool, average Wheat, red, No. 2, N. Wheat, No. 2 spg., Ch.	55	.79
1	" Meat, 110, # 308, OIL		

Railroad Progress Checked.
The records of the new railroad buildng in the United States in 1896, acording to the Railroad Gazette, show that 717 miles of road have been built in the first half of the year. The total s not very different from the amount of new railroad which has been constructed in the first half of any year since the Democratic administration in 1893 called a halt to progress and pros-pority. Last year 622 miles of new road were built up to July 1, and the record in 1894, only 495 miles between Omnipotence was able to make light it of darkness or out of nothing by a Figures as to the new track built of the the first half of the year for seven years past make some interesting comparisons:

1896, 1895, 1894, 1893, 1892, 1891, 1890, 717, 620, 495, 1,025, 1,284, 1,704, 2,055 It will be seen how greatly railroad extension has been checked by the conditions of the past few years, and there are no substantial signs that any arge relative increase is to be expect ed in the near future. Only with the restoration of protection and prosperity can we look for a return of the expansion of our railroad system such as oc curred in the early years of the present decade.

What Agriculturists Want, What the agruculturist of this country wants more than anything else, af-ter he has gathered his crop, are consumers-consumers at home, men who

م وأورق أن لا الأفاقاً للله.

do not produce what they eat, but must Grover what they think of him, and is purchase all they consume; men who are engaged in manufacturing, in mining, in cotton spinning, in the potteries and in the thousands of productive in dustries which command all their time and energy, and whose employments do not admit of their producing their own food. The American agriculturist further wants these consumers near and convenient to his field of supply Cheap as inland transportation is, every mile saved is money made. Every manufacturing establishment in the United States, wherever situated, is of priceless value to the farmers of the country.—Hon. William McKinley.

True American Policy.
We denounce the present Democratic tariff as sectional, partisan and onesided, one disastrous to the Treasury and destructive of business enterpris and we demand such an equitable tariff on foreign imports which come in competition with American products as will not only furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the Government, but will protect American labor from the degradation and the wage level of other lands. We are not pledged to any particular schedules. question, to be governed by the conditions of time and production. The ruling and uncompromising principle is protection and development of American labor and industry. country wants a right settlement and

wants rest.—Republican plat-

form of 1896.

Losses of Bankers. (Me Kinley) National Bank Earnings. (Ratio to Capital and Surplus). When the demand for mey to be used in production small—as since 1892—the lueringe Matic 3.5% anking fund of the country werage Ratio 30% 2.41% Overage Ratio 25 96 veraga Rotio 1.5 % rage Potia 1.0% 1895 1892 ids Ending her. 1 V Sept. From "Tariff Facts"

'Twill Be a Day of Miracles. Then William Jennings Bryan is elected President of this great agricultural country," says a Democratic ex-change, "we shall see three blades of grass growing where one grew before." We shall. And we shall also see the ages. The day of miracles will be with us again when Bryan is elected Presi-

Franklin's Opinion. Every manufacture encouraged in our own country makes a home mar-ket, and saves so much money to the country that must otherwise be exported.-Dr. Benjamin Franklin.

Only Cause for Dissatisfaction. It couldn't be otherwise.

The only unsatisfactory feature of the Democratic defeat this fall is the farms to awing machines," as Altgeld would like. The people want to tell Cleveland in November, 1892.

such a way that their meaning capac

Interest-Bearing D July 1, 1896 \$847,363,690 March 1, 1893 585,034,260

American. It is a name like that of Cobden. It sums up the economic experience and principles of America. It characterizes a national reaction against Clevelandism and a lower tariff, which have been fraught with disappointment and disaster.—London correspondence of the New York Trib

Political Potpourri.
The McKinley button fits every Amercan coat as if it were made for it.

We do not need more money so much s more circulation of the money we

Calling free silver "Populism" will ot catch Populist votes for a mossback Democrat.

ele of dark horses and large gray

tection and prosperity, and the rest of the campsign won't bother you much.

It would be a misnomer to call the

It is very doubtful if President Cleve-land's contribution to the Democratic campeign fund this year will much ex

the election, so you may as well take a good holicay this summer and get ready for business.

of free-tracers. When in Congress he made the Mort of his life to that time in a speech favoring free wool.

There is no more disgusting drivel than that of candidate Bryan to the effect that "suffering humanity should not be cruisfied on a cross of gold."

Those people who are clamoring for cheap dollars should go to Russia. Ar-gentina and Japan, where dollars are the same way, all except the binding. cheap and men are much cheaper.

tion. Senatos Peffer rightly says that "the Republican party is now the most for-midable political body on earth." A

the Democratic deteat this line is the fact; that Cleveland will not be as says, the mortgaging has taken place closely identified with it as the country to

McKinley vs. Cobden.
The name of McKinley means more in England than that of any other

"What i want is to see idle men at work at American wages," says McKiney, and so do we all of us

The Chicago convention was a menag-

Make up your mind to vote for pro

Don't forget that this is to be a can paign for home industry and that the welfare of every home is concern

Every intelligent man knows work and wages is the chief issue of the campaign, and all of them will vote that

For thirty years the Democratic par ty has ben coddling the solid South. Now the solid South has wrecked the

Chicago platform a declaration of prin ciples. It is a declaration of lack of

ceed \$2.50. You can count on better times after

Candidate Bryan is the most radical

We shall. And we shall also see the party," and J. R. Burton. What Mr. that you can accomplish a white duck sun rising in the West, rivers running Burton probably means is that the rig with the addition of a duck cap. A up stream, and old maids telling their Populist party is a party without sense. The surast way to put money in circulation, to increase employment and start husbers is to remidiate with emchasis the work of the Chicago conven-

party with the American people behind it couldn't be otherwise.





Miss Democracy is so delighted with having been captured by a man, that she falls to watch the movement of his right hand.

GOWNS AND GOWNING

WOMEN GIVE MUCH ATTENTION TO WHAT THEY WEAR.

Brief Glances at Fancies Keminine Frivolous, Mayhap, and Yet Offered in the Hope that the Reading Prove Restful to Wearled Womankind.

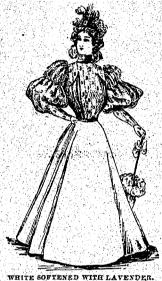
Gossip from Gay Gotham.



skirt. It will go with anything, and it will make a dressy or an informal appearance according to what you wear th, much gracefully will the it with, highly praised black skirt. The black skirt is always distinctly itself, but the white skirt makes

Itself part of the bodice worn with it With a white sweater—a most useful thing, by the way—the skirt serves very prettily for morning or boating use, and with a dainty low-cut white bodice, behold! you have an evening rig. With a stiff shirt and a little white coat of any kind, you have another ef-fect. You will notice the wisdom of a supply of white combinations. Only on the soggy rainy day does white seem out of place in the summer, and she who makes a point of being in white as much as possible can make her summer

show on really very little. Two uses of the white mohair skirt are shown in to-day's first two illustra tions. Beside the initial the skirt is plain, and the mohair bodice is span



WHITE SOFTENED WITH LAVENDER. gled as indicated. At the top comes a oke of white silk honeycombed, and five white silk frills top the tight mohair sleeves. A frill of silk extends on to the hand, and white satin ribbon and bows ornament wrists and waist. The econd model is like the first, in that its white mobair skirt is plain, but the bodice is more dressy, even if its sleewes are not as striking as the others. It is made from white silk, striped and figured with lavender, and is fur nished with a plain front that droops slightly. Its sides are of plain white silk, garnished with shirring and narrow lace frills: this is used, too, for the sleeve caps, and the lower puff and cuff are of the figured and striped stuff. Belt and collar are from layende silk.

These two pictures show how widely different the bodices may be with which a mohair skirt is worn, but they are only a beginning to the subject Here are further suggestions for plan ning white combinations. Let the white mohair skirt be made just escaping the ground all the way around and plain with white velvet binding at the edge. Have two white duck skirts made in heap and men are much cheaper. one stunning white duck coat, and, if "The Populist party is in no sense a you like, a white duck walstcoat, so thin duck skirt made short will permit waistcoat and coat to serve as part of a wheel suit. Then there should be a white corduroy shooting jacket that can be worn open in front or closed, as preferred, a white Japanese silk bodice, made with high close collar and bagged front, the back cut to a slight point and the hips finished with a little roll, which is the kind of waist line fin-



LINON ELABORATENESS.

any skirt. This waist can go under the luck cour or the shooting jacket, and with the mohair skirt makes a pretty afternoon rig.

You can have a lot of soft bows of Japanese silk adjustable on the said mohair skirt. For dancing, have white satin, the skirt perfectly plain, the bodice suitable for wear with the mohair skirt. A white dotted muslin or lawn with skirt much beruffled and inlined, will wear right over this satin skirt, and you can make the satin bod ice with an adjustable folded sash belt. inge stamps.

that will serve with the muslin. Besides, you can make the satin bodies of the half open kind, that will wear over the white lawn if economy is advisable. The satin bodice can thus be reduced to hardly more than a high bodice belt, with some accessory ar rangement for the neck and shoulders, the muslin being planned with a yoke effect that can be removed when the bodice is put to low-neck use in combluation with the satin. A white flan-nel yachting suit is charming, but you can make it a corduroy, and adapt the corduroy bodice to such use, instead of making a shooting jacket of it. An advantage of a white wardrobe that is,



seldom thought of is that the matter of

hoes, gloves, hats and accessories reduces itself to a very simple question since there is only white to consider.

Women that like to simulate coolness by an elaborate airlness of attire pre-fer linon to mobair, and with the ma-terial of their choice they turn out some very dainty dresses. The one in the third picture is plain as to skirt, but even its waist is not more highly wrought than those that are commonly seen. It is gathered into a wide corselet belt of satin, having a tiny basque set on the belt of mousseline de sole, which matches the ruffle that borders the embroidered yoke. A jabot of the muslin ornaments the front, and the sleeves from elbow down are of linea embroidery. The whole is lined with lettuce green, though it is a question of individual taste in such use between green, pink and cerise.

For ornate flufflness the palm of the season is taken by a gown worn at the summer resorts and styled a wheeling chair costume. At such places the private wheeling chair is this year espe-cially notable for grace of outline, and the sight of a devoted swain at the back and a fair maid in a chair toilet luxuriously wheeled is quite usual. These rigs are dreams of fluffiness. The skirts seem to be enormously full. and the more the girl looks as if, in sinking into the chair, she had sub-merged herself in a foam of lace and frills, the more correct the toilet is. The waist must be fitted closely, and for all the pufferies there must be no clumsy puffing up below the belt in front. Indeed these tollets that seem to escape in foam from the knees down about the hem and all along the sides



THE SURPLICE OF '96

of the chair are cunningly adjusted to outline the hips and the curve of the oods toward the knee. There is more lutter and foam of frill and lace at the slooves but curve of shoulder bust line and slope to the walst are preserved.
White duck is used more as trimming and less as a dress material than it formerly was, and one common method of employing it is that shown by the next picture, where it trimmed a dress of striped blue duck. Striped and figured ducks are very pretty stuffs, and are to be much worn for the remainder. of the summer. This one was strined with white and its sailor collar and revers were white duck stitched with narrow blue braid. Beneath the jacket a white nainsook waist was worn. It had a white embroidered yoke and was confined by a white leather belt.

The surplice is again very much in evidence, but it is a different sort of surplice effect from that which was almost universally worn three seasons ago. A novel model of the new sort is displayed in the artist's final contribution to this column. It is made of figured foulard, and the front is in one plece that is cut away from the left side, and that fastens with bows of the dress material. Like bows ornament the shoulders, and cream-colored lace covers the yoke. The Louis XV sleeves have a separate drapery, with a fitted sleeve proper. Copyright, 1896.

"A wind velocity of eighty-two miles per hour," says the Engineering News. "was reached for one minute during the storm of March 4, in New York City. This is said to be the highest velocity on record at the New York 4th tion of the Weather Bureau. Ducing four days of the storm the wind velcity ranged from thirty-five to fortyfive miles per hour. The aggregate wind record for the mouth of February at this station was 14.02 inties, am average of about 20.7 miles per hour.

The different countries of the world now use 13,400 different kinds of pos-

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS



REPUBLICAN NATION'L TICKET

WILLIAM MOKINLEY, Jr.

- OF OHIO.-

YOR VICE PRESIDENT.

GARRETT A. HOBART. of NEW JERSEY.

Republican State Convention.

To the Republican Electors of the State of Michigan.

The State Convention of the Re-The State Convention of the Republicans of Michigan is hereby called to meet at Lock berry Hall, in the city of Grand Rapids, on Wednesday, the 5th day of August, 1896. other business as may properly come

of 1876, every county will be entitled rial by William O. Stoddard, the hero to one delegate for each five hundred starts on his travels and a glimpse is of the total vote cast for Governor at the last election, November 1894, and one additional delegate for every fraction amounting to three hundred, and each organized county will be entitled to at least two delegates.

Detroit, Mich., July 1st. 1896. DEXTER M. FERRY,

CHAIRMAN. DENNIS E. ALWARD, Secretary.

If Major McKinley had been allowed to name the Democratic can didate he could not have done better for his own cause than the Chicago convention did for it.-Globe Demo

A currency, worth less than it pur ports to be worth will in the end defraud not only creditors, but all who are engaged in legitimate husiness and none more surely than those who are dependent upon toil for their daily bread.-Message of President

Every report that comes from the weekly trade reviews, showing the condition of business and the existing feeling of fear and uncertainty regarding the financial future, is a mighty protest against this free silver movement. Men of ordinary intelligence ought to be able to see what it means.—Detroit Journal.

"Never growl because a newspaper fails to give every scrap of news, so long as you take no trouble to give the editor information. The average newspaper man isn't a medium or a mind reader, but he gets most of his news the same way a milkman gets most of his milk—by pumping."

will be decided by the men who till as they did three years ago? the soil and work in the machine 4. Would the slight advantage of told of the beauties of free silver. sell their products? But free trade put no meney in their pockets, nor added a comfort to their homes. Free silver will be even free trade in its worst form .- Inter

The Midsummer Holiday (August) number of THE CENTURY opens gaily with an article by Miss E. R. Scidmore, the author of "Jinrikisha Days," entitled "An Island without Death," the Island being in Japan, and the title deriving its appropriateness from the fact that no one is permitted to die upon the island. The article describes the unique of Matsuri and the life of a simple and lovable people.

more patent truth in all his career, people who buy things to pay more than when he told the members of for their purchase what advantage the Lincoln club in his home city, a would that be to the 70,000,000 of few nights since, that what the coun- American consumers who buy just as try needed was a free coluage of con- much as they sell? fidence. This will apply particularly to those Republicans who are disposed to take the view of the St. Louis that a silver half dollar shall be coinage plank which the free silver dollar, increase in any way the wealth men and the mugwumps of the Dem- of those who are now poor? ocratic party wish them to take, without thinking and reading for them- only promise benefits to come through the success of free silver. A protect- system which has nothing to recomposed to .- Exchange.

Grayling Republican Caucus,

Caucus was called to order by Chair ann of Township Committee.

On motion M. A. Bates was elected

On motion the Caucus was adjournd, for want of room, from the town hall to the Court House, and John time on the agitation of the subject Staley, Jay Allen, Marius Hanson and was a constant menace and a disturbance of all kinds, until the s tellers.

The following delegates were then lected to the County Convention:

W. Blanshan, Jay Allen, N. P. Olson, amuel Hempstead, Geo. W. Comer, F. B. Deckrow, Bert, Mann, Perry Ostrander, M. R. Smith, Rev. R. L. Cope and R. Hanson.

On motion the Caucus adjourned M. A. BATES. CHAIRMAN.

J. C. HANSON, Secretary.

The mid-summer holiday season is a full-page picture drawn by M. O. What the farmer needs more than anything else is to have the tariff question Kobbe, and I. W. Taber sets forth settled on the protective policy and the Minuet at "The Grasshoppers' settled for a life time, so thoroughly Ball," "The Little Duchess and the settled that he will have time to raise Lion-Tamer is a Russian story by and market a crop before the question is again agitated—time to grow a flock of Fannie Locke Mackenzie, telling how aheep and get some benefit from them a brave and quick-witted child saved before the tariff on wool is again taken the Czar from assassination. Harry off. There is one way and only one to publicans of Michigan is hereby called to "meet at Lock berry Hall, in the city of Grand Rapids, on Wednesday, the 5th day of August, 1896, at 11 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of He had a pile of sand in the yard of superfluous. The whole case was sucnominating candidates for State of his city home and with the aid of cinctly stated in a single sentence by fices, and the transaction of such the soldiers, horses and cannon made other business as may properly come the most surprising battle-scenes. the most surprising battle-scenes. In accordance with the resolutions In "The Swordmaker's Son," the segiven of imperial Rome. "Sinbad, Smith & Co.," the queer people of Albert Stearns' serial, admit a new partner to the firm. "A Fool's Wit" is a ballad of the olden time by ZitellaCocke, with illustrations by Reginald Birch. There are a group of remarkable in view of the fact that the author was only twelve years of

> Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

age when they were written

STOP AND THINK.

And Ask Yourself the Following Business-liké Questions.

If you have been led by the plau sible fallacies of the free coinage advocates into favoring their scheme, stop for a moment your shouting for cheap silver dollars and ask yourself

these questions: 1. If this country should enact 1. If this country should enact a a good example for those which are to law for the free und unlimited coin- follow in selecting as delegates to the age of silver at 16 to 1, would not our state convention at Grand Rapids, some

circulation? 2. Would not the withdrawal of on which the loyal Republicans of that great amount of money from Michigan can stand and win, and the panic, through the inability of debtors to meet their obligations, and the depreciated currency?

thousands of business men were fore-than a rousing state convention. Let

shops. They hold the balance of being able to cheat crediters by paypower. Four years ago they were ing them 50 cent dollars overbalance told of the glories and beauties of the great losses through idleness of free trade, just as they are now to be workers and inability of farmers to

5. If the purchasing power of the dollar were cut in two as the silverites propose, how would that efmore delusive, for it is backed up by fect every man who has a little money in the bank or loaned out at inder the old coinage acts. Not the interest, or who has been paying prepeople generally. The mine owners alone. Why should the government,

welfare of the whole people?

7. As the avowed purpose of free coinage is to double the price of nercial rates? every kind of products, and as any Hon. Jas. O'Donnell never stated a advance in prices must compel the

> 8. How would calling things by different names, for instance saying

9. If the free silver leaders can selves. Most of the people who are the adoption of the silver standard found upon investigation, to care a can possibly be fulfilled, why should great deal more for the defeat of the any sensible man take such a leap Republican party than they do for into the dark as to vote for a money. the success of free silver. A processor spaces which that it is used in Mexico, is India and China?-Ex.

The Farmers and the Tartiff

There is probably no class of men in the country, not even the manufactur-ers, who have suffered more during the past four years on account of threatened and secomplished changes in the Chairman, and J. C. Hanson, Secretariff than have the farmers. The threat of modifying the tariff, on free trade lines, commenced its mischevious work as soon as the result of the elec-tion in 1892 was known. From that passage of the Wilson-Gorman act com-pleted the destructive work. The armers have suffered in two ways. In the first place the paralysis of gen-B. D. Connine, D. McCormick, C. eral business, and especially of manufacturing, has diminished the consuming power of the country so that the home market is nowhere near as good as it was in the prosperous times of 1893. In the next place the Wilson tariff gave unfair advantage to the farmers and wool growers of other countries. These are the main causes of the pres nt low prices of farm product third cause, which applies particularly to wheat, is the opening up of new ter-ritory in the Argentine Republic and in Russis, and the improved means of transportation by which their surplus can be taken to the European markets. The last named cause is beyond our fully observed in the August St. reach. The other two can be remedied NICHOLAS. "An August Outing" is by the voters at the next election.

What the farmer needs more than any

> icy that will give us work and wages. What Is Free Coinage?

untry needs is to get back to that pol-

A good many inquiries are made of he newspapers as to exactly what free and unlimited coinage of silver means It means that any one, citizen or for igner, individual or corporation, may take bullion, old spoons or foreign soin worth 53 cents, and have it coined, free of cost, into a dollar with a debtmald Hirch. There are a group of paying power of 100 cents. The word poems by Mar aret Frances Mauro unlimited means that there should be no restriction as to the amount of silver ius coined, and the word independent, often used in this connection, means hat experiment without reference to what any other nation is doing. Under the Bland act the government purhased bullion in open market and coined 2,000,000 silver dollars per month and made whatever profit there was on the coinage. Under the Sherman act it purchased 4,500,000 ounces a month and either coined it or issued silver certificates against it the profit going into the treasury. Under the plan proposed by the Chicago conven-tion and the free silverites the profit would go, not to the government, but to the individual or corporation that carried the silver to the mint.

Pick the Best Men.

A number of the county conventions which have already been held have set 600,000,000 of gold be driven out of of the strongest men and most reliable Republicans in their localities. The national convention framed a platform

business channels cause a financial national committee has outlined a good general plan for the canvass. But in a campaign where so many attempts natural desire of all creditors to pro- and where issues are presented in some teet themselves against being paid in new forms we need to bring our best depreciated currency? depreciated currency?

3. In case of another currency panic like that of 1893, during which hundreds of banks failed, theusands of factories closed down and tens of the currency panic like it, about the platform. There should be wisdom shown in the should be wisdom shown in the should be another than the currency panic like it, about the platform. There should be wisdom shown in the should be as a starter possibility is better was, and for a starter possibility is better. The question as to who will be the ed into insolvency, would not the us have as delegates men of the stamp that gave character to the meeting ander the cake in 1854, and to the honest money convention in Detroit in 1878.

In a large proportion of the mines now worked in this country silver can be profitably produced at 60 cents an unce, and it is now selling at a trifl over 69 cents. The free coinage people propose that the government shall take this silver, and by coining it, give it a purchasing or debt-paying power to the owner of \$1.29. Who gets the ben-Not the government as it did miums on a fire or a life insurance policy?

6. Since the prosperity of the people of one section of the country depends on the conditions of industry and trade in all other parts, what effect would a pelicy which would alarm investors and cause the general withdrawal of capital have on the welfers of the whole people?

Alone. Why should the government, that is, the people, confer such a benefit upon this one class of producers? The silver product of the country in 1895 was actually worth about \$33,000,000. The copper product was worth \$38,000,000, pig iron \$105,000,000,000 and the wheat product, even with small yield and low prices, was worth, in the New York market, over \$300,000,000. Why should the government, that is, the people, confer such a benefit upon this one class of producers? The silver product of the country in 1895 was actually worth about \$33,000,000. The copper product was worth \$33,000,000,000 and the wheat product, even with small yield and low prices, was worth, in the New York market, over \$300,000,000. Why should the government, that is, the people, confer such a benefit upon this one class of producers?

In the product of the country in 1895 was actually worth about \$33,000,000. The copper product was worth \$33,000,000,000, pig iron \$105,000,000,000, worth about \$33,000,000,000, pig iron \$105,000,000,000, out the such as well as the product of the country in 1895 was actually worth about \$33,000,000. The copper product of the country in 1895 was actually worth about \$33,000,000. The copper product was worth \$33,000,000,000, pig iron \$105,000,000,000, out the such actually worth about \$33,000,000. The copper product was worth \$33,000,000,000 and the wheat product, even with small yield and low prices, was worth in the people actually worth about \$33,000,000. The copper product of the country in 1895 was actually worth about \$33,000,000. The copper product of the country in 1895 was actually worth about \$33,000,000. The copper product was worth \$33,000,000,000 and the wheat product, even wi trament double the value of silver to the mine owner and leave the products to take their chances at com

> Among the Democratic papers that nive bolted the Chicago platform and icket is the Louisville, Ky., Evening fast, which uses the following vigorous anguage: "That the ticket named at Thicago will be beaten is as certain as he sun shines today in old Kentucky. Secession, revolutionary action, anarchy and free silver can never be the watch words of Democracy."

How generous the 16 to 1 party is It would have our government open its mints free of charge to all foreigners. They could bring all their silver bullion over here and have it Michigan will be one of the first of the reliable Republican states to hold its convention and open the full cam-Restores

paign. Since the last gathering of its Republicans, at about the same time as those of many other states, the na-tional conventions of the two great par-ties have been held and the lines have been clearly drawn. The St. Louis convention has spoken authoritatively for the Republican party in the whole country. It declares for the traditional policy of protection and reciprocity, and in favor of honest money. It is the privilege of the staunch Republicans of Michigan to be among the first to take up their party standards and rally under it for their fall cam-

paign. A platform in full accord with that of the national convention will furnish the best fighting ground that the party can occupy, in fact the only safe ground, and if the best men of the party turn out at the caucuses an county conventions, the campaign will be successfully inaugurated upon that

The honest money campaign of 1878 furnishes a useful lesson. The spring election of that year was a Greenback andslide, and many timid Republican were in favor of making some conces-sions to Greenback sentiment in the platform for the fall campaign, in the hope of winning back some of the Greenbackers, and of retaining Repubicans of Greenback tendencies. But the more courageous counsels of Govmen of that stamp prevailed, and the wish. The campaign was conducted cents per box. For sale by L. Four-on the same line, the party closed up nier, druggist.

There was, that year, no national convention, and Michigan had to form its own line of battle. This year the national convention has prepared the plan of campaign, and Michigan in falling into line, will find plenty of support. The caucuses of the next two weeks and the convention of August 5. ought to show that Michigan Repub-licans are loyal to the national organ-ization, and ready again to enter the fight with a spirit that is born of conlence of complete success.

The Two Candidates

Considered independently of their platforms and their parties there is no omparison as regards qualifications for the presidency between Gov. Mc-Kinley and his opponent. Mr. McKinley is mature in years and judgment and has had an experience wide and varied. His service in the army furnished proof of patriotism and capacity In congress he reached the front rank and his name is identified with one of the most important pieces of legisla-tion of the period. As governor of the third largest state in the Union he has shown executive ability of a high order and his speeches in numerous cam-paigns indicate broad views and an intelligent comprehension of all subjects relating to government.

His opponent has to show for his public career two terms in congress and the rupture of his own party in his own state. In congress he was a ready debater on just two subjects and had little to say on anything else. He was a rank free trader and a free silverite. but if he ever had views on question f foreign policy or on any question of home government save the two men tioned he failed to make them known. In home politics he has been a disor ganizer and has shown a decided sym-pathy with the set of notions that make up what the Populists call their beliefs. He has never had opportunity to show whether he has any executive ability or not, but some of his utternces indicate that he has in him the making of an Altgeld, a Lewellyn, or a

Not one-tenth of the delegates to the convention would in their calmer mo ments have picked out this youngster as a suitable candidate for the presidency of a great nation with vast and varied home interests, and with many foreign complications. But he made rattling speech at a critical time in the convention. The speech does not impress the reader as one of great power, certainly does not reach anywhere near to the level of statesmanship But it tickled the prejudices of the silver men and was of that declamatory character that sets a convention wild. intoxication of this speech that the convention gave Mr. Bryan the nom-ination. Now that they have had time to go home and take a sober second ought, many of them are wondering why in the mischief they nominated that Populist boy for the chief magstracy.

McKinley on the Value of Labor.

No worthy American wants to reduce he price of labor in the United States t ought not to be reduced; for the sake laborer and his family and the good of society it ought to be maintained. To increase it would be in better harmony with the public sense. Our labor must not be debased, nor our 1893. aborers degraded to the level of slave nor any pauper or servile system in any form, nor under any guise whatsoever, at home or abroad. Our civilization will not permit it. Our humanity forbids it. Our traditions are opposed to it. The stability of our institutions rests upon the contentment and intelli-gence of all of our people and these can only be possessed by maintaining case of my wife. While I was pastor the dignity of labor and securing to it its just rewards. That protection opens avenues for employment, broadens and diversifies the field of labor and presents variety of vocation is manifest from our own experience.

Most of the planks of the Chicago latform are full of knot-holes and s badly warped that lots of Democrate would rather stand somewhere else. Detroit Journal.

three cent pieces.

Gray Hair to Natural Color

"More than a year ago, my hair began turning gray and falling out. Though I tried many reme-dies for it, nothing I used satished me until I commenced to use

preparation, my hair was restored to its natural color, and ceased falling out."—Mrs. HERZMANN, 359 E. 68th St., New York, N. Y.

Prevents Hair from Falling Out.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts. Bruises Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Mands, Chilbiains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfac-

One of the assertions with which the ampaign liar is attempting to deceive the ignorant is that the silver dollars are not legal tender beyond the amount of \$10. The truth is they are legal gender to any amount. It is only upon the subsidiary coinage that the tion as to amount of legal tender is

Voters will remember that as party ines are drawn this year free silver and free trade go together. The vote annot be too often reminded of the sriff plank in the Chicago platform, which proposes to perpetuate the Wilson tariff schedule and emphasizes the heory that "tariff duties should be evied solely for purposes of revenue.

Just what the debtor class hope to ain by establishing free coinage and riving the mine owners a dollar, for 53 ents worth of silver is not apparent

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed, when the languid exhausted fealing prevails, when the liver is to pid and sluggish and the need of a tonic, and alterative if felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, Indigestion, Constipation and Dizziness yield to Eiectaic Bitters. 50c. and 31 per 'bottle, at L. Tournier's Drugstore.

Considerable declamation is indulged in now-a-days about the possibility of this great nation having a monetary system of its own, without relation to what Europe or any of the rest of the world want. Considering the fact that during the prosperous years of the latest Republican administration our foreign trade, export and import, amounted to about one thousand millon dollars in a single year, the importance of having some standard of mone values which we hold in common with other countries becomes apparent. We must make our settlements with foreign countries in money which they recognize. It is for this reason that the co-operation of the commercial na-tions of the globe in settling the silver question becomes all important. No s this by any means a new idea. Both n 1878 and 1893 congress passed laws with the general assent of all parties, providing for the appointment of com-missioners from this country to inter-national bi-metallic conferences. The onference held gave promise a one time, of reaching some definite conclusion, but the attitude of England prevented that desirable result. Since then there has been a great change in public sentiment and in official circles in England, and there is every reason to believe that if this country makes no free silver experiment on its own account, the silver question may within two or three years be settled by International agreement, and without the wrenching of financial conditions that would follow the attempt on our part to ignore the rest of the world To this effort the Republican party is pledged, and in this course it is but following the precedents of 1878 and

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract:: "I have no hesitation in recommend case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist Church at Rives Junction she was brought down with Pneumonia succeeding La Grippe. Terrible parexysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Or. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

The American Protective Tariff League has just issued a new revised The United States mints have and enlarged edition of that famous coined \$430,457,987 of silver dollars, document: "American Tariffs from 835.965,924 of trade dollars, \$132,259- Plymouth Rock to McKinley." This 041 of half dollars, including the document comprises ninety-six pages Uncle Sam would have to establish \$271,000 of twenty cent pieces; \$28,- be sent to any address for ten cents. more mints to accommodate them 610,171,30 of ten-cent pieces; 24,880,- Address W. F. Wakeman, General awfully demoralizing. Detroit 219.40 of nickels and \$1,282,087.20 of Secretary, 135 West Twenty-third Street, New York.

A FULL DINNER SET



DECORATED SEMI--PORCELAIN,

BEST ENGLISH WARE

Given Away Free!

AT OUR STORE.

Secure One, Before It Is TOO LATE.

PRICES ON ALL GOODS, ROCK BOTTOM.

Quality the Best. Call and be Convinced. SALLING, HANSON & CO.

NEW LOCATION AND NEW GOODS.

I have moved into the Wight building, next door to the Post Office, where I shall be pleased to see all my old, and many new patrons. I have just received a full line of

CANNED GOODS, CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS. Story Papers, Soft Drinks. Lunches served. Give me a call.

J. W. SORENSON. Grayling, Michigan

Mortgage Foreclosure.

WHER EAS, Default has been made intheconditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the 17 day of March. A. D. 1884, and executed by John W. Wallace and dane Wallace, his wife, of Crawford County, in the State of Michigan. to William Coroling, of Rochester, New Y. rk., and recorded on the 19th day of March. A. D. 1894, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in liber A of mortgages on pages 388 and 399 in the office of the Register of Deeds for Orawford County, Mich.

Mortgage Foreclosure.

Mortgage Foreclosure.

Whereas Default has been made in the con the distons of a certain mortgage bearingdate the 18th day of May A. D. 1885, and executed by Hugh McCallum, a single man, of Crawford County, in the State of Michigan, to William Corning, of Rochester, New York, and recorded on the 18th day of May A. D. 1883, at 1 o'clock in the atternoon, in liber A of mortgages, on pages 522 and 523, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan;
AND WHEREAS, the amount claimed to be due for principal and interest, at the date of this notice, is the sum of \$327.85, and no proceedings at law or in a quilty heart, at the corresponding to the concept of the sum of the sum of the concept of the sum of the sum of the concept of the sum of the concept of the sum of

Mortgage Foreclosure.

W HEREAS, Default has been made to the V conditions of a certain mortrage, hearing date the 22d day of May, A. D. 18st, and executed by Orvill J. Bell and Seyne E. Bell, his wife, of Crawford County, in the Same of Hickman, to William Corning, of Rochester, New Eork, and recorded on the 28d day of May, A. D. 18st, as a recorded in the Torenoes, in liber A of mortgages, on pages 416, and 417, in the office of the Rogister of Deeds for Orawford Cosesy, Richitean:

Mortgage Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, Default has been made in the convolutions of a certain mortgage bearing date the 22d day of Beptember A. D. 1894, and executed by Henry C. McKinley and Annie McKinley, his wife, of Grawford Country, in the State of Michigan, to Wim. Corning, of Rochester, New York, and recorded on the Withday of Beptember A. D. 1894, and a Clock in the Israencon, in liber A. D. 1894, and a Clock in the Israencon, in liber A. D. 1894, and a Clock in the Israencon, in liber A. D. 1894, and a Clock in the Israencon, in liber A. D. 1894, and a Clock in the Assault of the Octavity of the McRistale, the amount claimed to be due for principal and interest as the date of this notice is the sum to have a mount claimed to be due for principal and interest as the date of this notice is the sum to have a mount claimed to be cover the assault of having and interest as the date of the notice is hereby, given that on the 30th day of the cover the assault of the cover the same, or say part theoret, the order of the fact of the cover the same, or say part thereof, there were notice is hereby, given that on the 30th day of the Cover of the Assault of the Court House in the Circuit Court for the assault of the place where the Circuit Court for the assault of Compters, and the circuit Court for the assault of the place where the first of the power of the statute in such case made and provided, there will be noted as public auction, to the highest bidder, the promises described in said meritage or sufficient portion thereof to assault when mounted not assault mortgage together with interest and the costs, there are an expenses aboved by Jaw , including these or parcel of land is the County of the Nortwest and the costs, the said of the Nortwe

Mortgage Foreciosure.

LOCAL ITEMS

John Stephan, of Grove, was in town, last Friday.

For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty see Albert Kraus.

L. Fournier went to Detroit last

Friday, and returned on Tuesday. Great Lace Sale, this week and next, at Clargets'.

The Township of Ball was not repesented at the County Convention. Do not miss the Lace Sale at the store of S., H. Co.

Mrs. E. D. Abbott, of Alba, was the guest of Mrs. M. Cole, last week.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made.

Fruits, at Bates & Cos'.

Miss Cecil and Doris Carney are visiting with their cousins, at Bay City. 500 pounds of 35 cent Japan Tea to be sold for 25 cents, at Claggetts'.

T. Soderquist has repainted his hotel, adding greatly to its appearance Try "Our Favorite" Coffee, only 29

cents, and hard to beat, at Claggetts'. Miss Jennie Ingley is spending her

vacation in Detroit and Port Huron. Miss Frances Staley is enjoying the visit of a cousin, Miss Lizzie McLean,

The best place in Grayling to buy Hav. Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Oo's. Prices guaranteed.

The New Woman corset beats them all. It is the best 50 cent Corset on eacth. Sold by S. S. Claggett.

the hearts of the men last week, as Sunday evening. it distributed ducats.

Bates & Co. are offering the choictown. Mrs. Geo. Lavigne returned from

a three weeks visit with her parents, in Bay City, last Saturday. Upper Crust people use Upper Crust

Flour, because it is the best. Try it. For sale at Claggett's. Sheriff W. S. Chalker was in Center

Plains township Sunday looking up evidence in a criminal assault case. The largest line of Outing Flannels

ever shown in Northern Michigan, at ber this. Claggetts'

Mr. and Mrs. L. Fournier have the Miss Fournier, of Detroit, this week. J. Staley went to Bay View last Saturday, for a visit over Sunday, with his family.

Comrade F. L. Robbins, of Ros-

Frank Gleason returned last week and is now directing the culinary department of the Grayling House.

'Poor Relation' at the Court House next Wednesday evening. Admission 35 and 25 cents:

Mr. and Mrs. Eickhoff visited with

the family of W. Batterson, near even for a short stay. All standing advertisement for the

AVALANCHE must be in the office as early as Tuesday of the week of Grand Opening of Printed Effects

at Claggett's. The newest, the latest, the prettiest and the best. Don't

Mrs. C. Eickhoff went to Cheboygan last Wednesday, for a visit with

her daughter and family. F. R. Deckrow is figuring on

All Linen Lace, from 1 to 4 inches wide, goes for a short satisfactory work. time, at 5 cents per yard, at the

Ci

store of S., H. & Co. A big fire at Cheboygan, last Saturday, destroyed a dock and lumber to the amount of \$100,000. Lumber

was fully insured. Our Teas' and Coffees' are winners; so is our Refined Lard, and when you night, caused an alarm to be turned

response was prompt, and what came near being a costly blaze was escaped Don't fail to take your poor relations to see the play entitled "Poor

Relation," at the Court House, next Wednesday evening. Mrs. J. E. McKnight had the pleasure of entertaining Mrs. Brown and

the past week, Beaver Creek was given a very heavy rain the beginning of the

farmers to rejoice. istered to Miss Ada Marvin, by im- in blowing bubbles, as each one was

Er. Bell started for Negaunce, this

"Poor Relation," at the Court House, next Wednesday evening, bent ought to receive by acclamation, if the 10th of each month, remaining sfit or W. R. C. Reserved seats for sale at Fournier's drug store.

Dr. W. H. Niles brought in some guoseberry branches so loaded with fruit that a microscope could not find a place to attach another berry. Detroit White Lead Works Sign

and House Paints are the best; every galion warranted. For sale by Albert

Professional and amateur talent in "Poor Relation," at the Court House, next Wednesday evening. Admission 25 and 35 cents.

in price. Every gallon warranted. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

All subscribers of the AVALANCHE can get the Chicago Daily Tribune, until after the Presidential election, for \$1.50.

J. E. McKnight and Conductor Brown of the M. C. R. B. went down the river on a fishing excursion. Tuesday morning.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

A young child of Mr. and Mrs. B. Wednesday afternoon.

Prices.

The rite of Baptism, by sprinkling, was administered to several persons tion presented in a single issue of a at the M. E. Church, and several magazine as is invitingly arrayed in The M. C. R. R. pay car made glad taken into full membership, last the short-story issue (August) of THE

The Lutheran minister is teaching a class of children to read and write est Teas and the best Coffees, in the Dauish language correctly. Two days each week is given to the chool, and he has a large class.

> If the care of the hair were made a part of a ladys education, we should use of Hall's Hair Renewer would not be necessary.

In case of fires hereafter, after the given if the fire is on the South side, topics, and is exceptionally attractand two if it is on the North side of ive. By the Curtis Publishing Com-

The Detroit Journal of Tuesday, gives a fair cut of our esteemed pleasure of entertaining his sister, fellow citizen, R Hanson, who is an elector on the republican ticket, and whose vote will be counted for Mc Kinley and Hobart

common, was in town one day last which we will sell for a short ors to attend. Army fare will be time at 5 cents per yard. Don't allow this chance to go by.

Salling, Hanson & Co. D. M. Kneeland and family arrived here last Thursday evening enroute home from Milwaukee, where they enjoyed a pleasant visit. Their friends here were glad to greet them Wight, of their intention.

Archie Howse, of Maple Forest, will start his steam thresher next Monday, coming through that town into Blaine, and then here. Farmers on the route should be ready, so as to clean all up on one trip.

S. S. Claggett has just received the largest line of Shoes ever shown in Northern Michigan. His stock is class of 34 into the mysteries and gerson and Jay Allen. now complete, and his prices hard to beat. If Shoes you want to fit bermen and kindred professions, railyour feet, then go to Claggetta'.

S. E. Odell will do Photograph work at the Gallery opposite Court windmill and system of stock tanks House, for a period of three weeks. ing lumbermen, together with several and water works, on Michelsons' big All who want any work in his from Oscoda and other near by towns. line will please call and you will re, and one lone newspaper man. This ceive fair treatment and will secure

> If the person that took the tea kettle, lantern, pail and dipper away from the W. R. C. hall does not return them, their name will be made known to the public.

RESECCA WIGHT, Sec. A small fire in the sawdust in the fire room of the band mill, Sunday want good goods and low prices, go to in which called out the town. The

without loss. One of the most severe rain, wind and electric storms of the year passed over the central and southern part of the state Sunday, doing immense damage to orchards, fences and buildson, wife of Conductor Brown, during lings. We would like some of the

rain without the accompaniments. Last Saturday was the anniversary of the fourth birthday of Edna Grouweek, making the hearts of the left, and about 20 of her playmates were invited to assist her in properly The rite of Baptism was admin celebrating it. The time was passed mersion, last Sunday, by Rev. R. L. supplied with a pipe, and all enjoyed it, as children can,

morning, for a visit with Frank and be mentioned, and it is understood that Wm. Woodburn will be in the field for re-nomination, which he for this term, and the usage of the party in giving a second term to competent men counts for anything.

Mr. and Mrs. Briggs, professionals, with the assistance of Grayling Amateurs, will give an entertainment on present one of Sol. Smith Russell's man. plays, "The Poor Relation," for the benefit of the W. R. C. Admission 35 and 25 cents.

The Grayling Ball Club returned Use Boydell's Prepared Paints, they other points, last Monday. The are the best in quality and cheapest game at Cheboygan was one of the most spirited and liveliest that the club ever engaged in, but lost to them by an error, the score standing 12 to 14. The game at St. Ignace was a good one and was won on a score of 5 to 14 in favor of Grayling.

The Republican Caucus, last Friday evening was numerously attended. The strength displayed by the party was much greater than the most sanguine member of it expected. The accessions of former democrats, populists and prohibitionists presages Peter Johnson, died, very suddenly, achieved in this county. It was run Monday afternoon, and was buried on by bolters, and late accessions to the population, and old stand-bys who The Misses Salling, Lillian and never knew any other party or Jennie, daughters of E. N. Salling, of scratched a ticket were given the Manistee, are the guests of Mrs. N. marble heart. If the same interest P. Salling, and other friends, this is displayed and their zealous endeav ors to promote the welfare of the Farmers bring your produce to die away before the first of Nov., sadly deplore the present policy of Salling, Hanson & Co. They the republican ticket will be elected Mrs. H. E. Hilliker, of Bay City, is pay you the highest price, and by larger majorities than any canthe guest of her daughter, Mrs. T. A. sell you goods at Rock Bottom didates ever had in this county. But will their wind hold out?

> Seldom is so much delightful flo-LADIES HOME JOURNAL. Of Mr. Harte's story, his latest and best, "The indiscretion of Elsbeth," it is enough to say that it is in the authors characteristic vein, while the others present the happiest efforts of their writers. In a practical vein are articles by ex-President Harrison, Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D. D. not see so many gray heads, and the and department editors. Dr. Park hurst has for a theme "Selecting a Career." and gives wise and emphatic counsel to young men. The midsumalarm is blown, one whistle will be mer Journal covers a wide range of the river. It will be well to remem- pany, Philadelphia; one dollar a year; ten cents a copy.

> > Annual Reunion.

The Sixteenth Annual Reunion of the Soldiers and Sailors of Northern Michigan will be held in Grayling, on Tuesday and Wednesday, August Just received 4000 yards all 25th and 26th. A cordial invitation Linen Lace, 1 to 4 inches wide, is extended to all ex-soldiers and sailfurnished.

An invitation is also given the wives of all Soldiers and Sailors, and nembers of the W. R. C. to attend Marvin W. R. C. extends to them their well known hospitality. All who propose attending should notify the Secretary of the Corps, Mrs. S. C.

J. C. HANSON, Sec. the district

The Hoo Hoos.

Vicegerent Snark Martin of the great concatinated order of Hoo Hoos with five assistants, arrived in the city on Monday, and Tuesday evening these gentlemen initiated a ed: To State Convention-C. A. Insecrets of Hoo-Hoo land. Only lumway officials and newspaper men are eligible to membership in the order. The class was composed of our lead was the largest class ever initiated in Michigan, and Alpena is therefore the banner Hoo Hoo town in thew state, and Michigan is the second state in regard to members.

After the solemn rites, blood curdling obligations and tortures of the initiation, a fine banquet was Ploneer.

Awarded. Highest Honors-World's Fair.

DR

MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Local candidates are beginning to W.B. FLYNN, Dentist,

WILL make regular trips to Grayling able and honest conduct of the office for three days. Office with Dr. Ins ley

Republican County Convention.

The Convention was called to order by R. D. Connine, Chairman of Committee, who read the call, and apthe Court House, at which they will pointed F. E. Wolfe temporary chair-

Dr. Wolfe assumed the position without the usual speech of "thanks for the bonor," &c., and without waiting for a motion, or any express ed wish of the convention appointed from their trip to St, Ignace and Rev. R. L. Cope Secretary, and the usual committees as per presuranged programme. The temporary organization was made permanent, and the following resolutions, reported by the committee on permanent organization, were adopted:

RESOLVED-That the Republicans of Crawford County, in convention assembled hereby endorse the policy of Protection, Reciprocity and sound money as set forth in the National Platform adopted by the Republican party at St. Louis.

We recognize in our able candidate for President, Wm. McKinley, of the greatest victory the party ever Ohio, the noblest product of American citizenship, a leader, a statesman whose success means the starting of great industries and the hum of mills long since made silent by "tariff reform."

Recognizing that the laborer is worthy of his hire and that as the great wealth producer of the bation, republican candidates (?) does not his success means our prosperity, we "tariff for revenue only" under our first millionaire President, which depleted the Treasury, compelled the issuing of bonds in time of peace to sustain our credit, threw out of employment six millions of laborers. added \$515,084,753 to our public debt, as well as entailing untold sufferings upon the most worthy citizens of our great republic.

We are opposed to corporate greed, and beheve that trusts and combinations to defraud the people should be suppressed, and that rail roads and rich corporations should be compelled by wise legislation to pay a fair share of the expenses of the government.

We hereby declare that we are not in sympathy with mob rule or anarchy as promulgated at Chicago, and believe that the government has full power, if need be, to suppress all mobs and fully protect every American citizen in the pursuits of life, and happiness at home as well as abroad.

We believe our money is and should be, as sound as the government itself, and that the poor man's dellar should be as good as the rich man's dollar.

We refer with great pride to the financial record of the Republican party, and call the attention of all voters who believe it is the cause of our present deplorable condition to the underlable fact that from 1873 to 1892, for nearly 20 years, since the so called demonetization of silver, under republican rule and never impaired, our gold reserve did not disappear to foreign lands, and for more than 25 years previous to the Cleveland administration we

000,000 per year. Resolved, that the action of the Detroit Tribune at the present time is a disgrace to American journalism and American politics, and should be repudiated by honest men of all parties.

The following delegates were elect

Congressional-C. F. Kelley and M A. Bates. Senatorial-F. E. Wolfe and R. D.

Connine. Representative-H. Funck and D

McCormick. D. McCormick introduced a res olution, which was adopted, instruct ing the delegates to vote for Hazen S. Pingree for Governor, with ne second choice.

We have been informed confiden tially, by a leading democrat, that owing to the large accessions to the republican party in Grayling townserved at The Churchill.—Alpena ship that they would not put a ticket in nomination.

DR.J.A. HLLIS, DENTAL SURGEON.



ORFICE, in GOUPIL BUILDING, GRAYLING, MICH. Crawford County Farmer's Asso

ciation. The annual meeting of the Craw ford County Farmer's Association will be held at the Odell School House, on Saturday, August, 8th, 1896, at 2 All are invited to ato'clock p. m.

H. FUNCK, SEC.

RECEPTER CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER WE Want TO CLOSE

OUT EVERY

STRAW HAT

IN STOCK.

In order to do so will make a uniform reduction of

25 PER CENT On all STRAW HATS.

JOE ROSENTHAL.

THE ONLY ONE PRICE Dry Goods, Clothing Hat, Cap & Carpet



ICTOR

Athletic Goods Are of the same high standard as

Victor Bicycles. We manufacture a full line

of Baseball, Football and Tennis Goods, of highest grade: also all kinds of Athletic Clothing in stock and made to order

THE VICTOR TRADE MARK IS GUARANTEE OF FINEST QUALITY.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO.,

Boston, New York, Detroit, Denver, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Ore.

MAKERS OF VICTOR BICYCLES AND ATHLETIC GOODS.

Fournier's Drug Store

IS HEADQUARTERS FOR HAMMOCKS, BASE BALL GOODS

Croquet Sets, and the most complete sound money our financial policy was Line of FISHING TACKLE in the city

were paying the public debt at 860 - INDICATION ROUNDER

PROPRIETOR.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

Trains leave Grayling as follows:

GOING NORTH.

25 P. M. Mackinaw Express, Dailyexcept Su day; arrives at Mackinaw, 8:00 P. M. 4:55 A. M. Marquette Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinaw 7:45 A. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinaw 5:00

P. M. Mackinaw Accommodation; arrived at Mackinaw 6:00 P. M. GOING SOUTH.

5:05 P. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Bay City, 7:50 P. M. Detroit 11:15 P.M. 18:10 A. M. New York Express, Daily, arrives Bay City 4:00 A. M. Detroit, 8:10 A.M. 9:85 P. M: Bay City Accommodation, arrives a Bay City 5:85 P. M. O. W.RUGGLES.

GEN. PASS. AGENT. W. CANFIELD, Local Ticket Agt. Grayling.

F. & P. M. R. R. IN REFECT JUNE. 21, 1896.

Bay Clty Arrivo 6:26, *7:22, 8:08 *9:48, 10:31 *11:32 a.m.; 12:25, *8:00, 8:20, 5:07, *0:80, 8:00, *10:12 p.m. Bay Clty — Departs—5:30, 7:00, *8:40, 10:00 11:20 12:00, a.m.; 1:00, 2:05, *3:60, *8:20, 6:40,

p. m. 70 dedo—7:00, 11;30 a. m.; †5:20, †9:50 p.m. from Toledo—7:02 a.m.; †5:20, †9:50 p.m. from Toledo—7:22 a.m.; †9:25:5;97, †10;12 p.m. Obicago Express departs—7:00, 11;30 a. m., Chicago Express arrives—†7:33 a. m. †10;14 p. m. To Reed City and Ludington—8:30; 12,00 a. m.; 8,50 p. m. From Roed City and Ludington—12,25; 6,80, Millwaukee and Chicago, departs—8,50 p. m. Pullman sleeper between Bay City and Chica

o. Sleeping cars to and from Detroit. Trainsarrive at and depart from Fort St. Ur on depot, Detroit. Parlor cars on day trains.

Boats to Milwaukee run daily, except Sunday

*†Daily.

EDGAR BRITTON, Ticket Agent.

The NEW YORK WEEKLY PRESS -: AND THE:-

CRAWFORD COUNTY AVALANCHE,

WILL BE SENT TO ANY ADDRESS, ONE YEAR, FOR

Do you wish to keep in touch with the political field during the Presider you wish to keep in touch with the political field during one fresh tial campaign? Are you fond of good stories? Do you want the latest and most accurate news? Are you a member of the G. A. R.? Does a weekly page of bright, forcible editorials appeal to you? Would you enjoy a page of clever wit each week? Would an accurate weekly market report be of service to you? If so, you want

THE WEEKLY PRESS

Address all orders to THE CRAWFORD COUNTY AVALANCHE.

Drop a postal to THE WEEKLY PRESS, New York, and a sample copy will be mailed you.

C.A.SNOW&CO.



Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

State of Michigan County of Crawford. | 8 S.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER. Administrator.



SCINCINNATI & O SOLID TRAIN THE SOUTH. O Amoun or rates and full information, addr

IS THE BEST MEDICINE tor the General Aliments of Horses, Cittle, Hers and Sheep. It purifies the blood, prevents dense and cures Coughs, Colds, Colle, Hidebourd, Worms, Distomper, etc. Nothing equals it for Hog Cholers. Honest and reliable, in borest packages; used and war rapted for over twenty years. Everyone owning a horse or calife should give it a trial. Made by EMBERT PROPRIETARY CO., Chicago, Ili. Uncle 'San's Almansa and Farmer Jones' Horse Deal mailed free. Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment lor Sprains, Bruises, Rheumatism, Stiff Joi etc. Goes right to the spot of pain. Not use so good for Man and Animal. Try is

ADVERTISERS or others, who with to stamm.
on advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on fite at
45 to 49 Randolph St., LORD & THOMAS.



ultra-infernal, as after the capture of youngsters would emerge from some Kherson, where Gougar Khan, the lead-er of the Mongol havaders, ordered the blaze a bushel of stones from a strangeput fire to the fuse.

that same tribe of savages disdained ventured to show themselves on the to make use of their spears, but leaped upon their prisoners like wild beasts to tear them with their claws and

The trouble is that wrotracted sieges are always apt to rouse the beast under the skin of every male human being. The loss of relatives and friends turns political adversaries into personal enemies. The besiegers feel that every day of unsuccessful effort increases the slur upon their prowess, and long to be revenged. Alexander the Great was in the captured buildings had all b and wounded, and then ordered an principal buildings of the city. instance of barbarian severity attended by rose upon their knees to attack the the last siege of Carthage. The Ro-French surgeons with dagger knives.

mans were not satisfied with the com-In the beginning of February t then plowed up the site of the main ded the horrors of an underground war

T is said to be a noticeable fact all | buildings in ceaseless volleys. The tiong the course of memorable his- defenders appeared to have no end of torical sleges that about the second ammunition, and had, indeed, stored month several legions of demons get up sulphur and saltpetre enough to into the besieged, as well as the besiegers. And when the latter happen ed. They also improvised howitzers, barbarians, the result is often and every now and then a gang of survivors to be flung into a pit that had looking carronade and vanish the way been loa ed with explosives, and then they had come. These volleys had a put fire to the fuse. limited range, but fired squarely into a Hence also the sensation of horror crowd of trench digging soldiers they that thrilled the civilized world at the report that the mining town of Buludevised a plan to checkmate that game, wayo had been surrounded by the vin-dictive race of the Dark Continent. Sir own ready aimed, to be fired the moown ready aimed, to be fired the mo-Sampel Baker mentions a case where ment a group of amateur cannoncers

housetops. Incessant night alarms were out the advance corps of the besiegers. For the first few weeks hostile surprise parties were foiled by the plan of keeping up blazing watch fires, but that expe dient too had its disadvantages, sinc the glare of the flames revealed the wherabouts of sentries and patrols and made them an easy prey to sharpshoot ers prowling in the dusk of surround ing ruins. Besides the woodwork of soler moods anything but a savage, but consumed, and the inclemency of the the seven mouths' slege of Tyre exhausfed his reserve funds of gener-ine. In the fourth week of the slege osity, and when the city had been taken by storm he answered the appeals for mercy by showing the spokesman of the and coupled their summons of surrenmercy by showing the spokesman of the and coupled their sammons of the deputation a list of his own loss in dead der with the threat of blowing up the principal buildings of the city. "War equal number of the captives to be to the knife and to the last shants crucified. The yells of the thousands wall," was the reply of Gen. Palafos of victims writhing on crosses and trees Many of the hopelessly wounded could be heard at Sadurbal, at a dissistant of the hopelessly wounded to be the country of the hopeless of the country of the countr tauce of a league and a half. Another ried to the improvised hospitals sudden

mans were not satisfied with the com-plete demolition of the city, but em-French sapeurs discovered the subterployed several thousand carts for a manean galleries of the defenders, and week to scatter the many ruins, and to the havoc of the siege were now ad-



BAGDAD STORMED BY THE HUNS.

town and covered the ground with coarse sait, to diminish its attractiveness to future settlers.

The barbarity of those ages has been equalled, if not excelled, by some of the howrors of modern sieges. The stormof Bagdad was an instance where the fierce onslaught of ravenous Huns | murder never ceased till the skull bones and projectiles that desperation could suggest, and later at the storming of the bastile, in Paris, it semeed as if brute frenzy had taken the place of large cities. fruman instincts, driving the outside participants to rend stone from stone, and crush, mutilate and disfigure every enemy. Of all the sleges of late time however, none can show such marvelous endurance, such feroclous deter-mination as that attending the ten months' siege and inch-by-inch capture ssa. In December, 1808, Mortier and Monsey invested the city with an army of 33,000 regulars, 8,000 auxiliaries, besides teamsters and sappers And an artillery train of hundreds of mortars and siege guns. The outside walls crumbled like brick, but thou-The outside fands of volunteers closed every breach with hillock of rubbish, even when the Brench shotted their advanced batteries with grape and cannister. "Gravel or bones, 'tis all the same," as long as the gaps get promptly closed, yelled the defenders. Cannon balls showered into these ramparts of debris, but could hever demolish them altogether. Like the sand bulwarks of Fort Fisher in our civil war, rubbish heaps proved more anexpugnable than granite. The collanse of some lofty buildings like the convent of San Jose opened, however, a gate of access, and the division of Gen. Dujardin rushed up, dragging their cannon across stones and corpses and then opened fire into the gathering mob with such effect that the ground could be held till two additional brigades entered the city and instantly entrenched themselves among the emoking ruins. But all that they had thus gained was the change of opera-tions to a close range fight. Missiles of all sorts descended from the windows to speak of a nit imp balconies and doors of the next street speaker must have them.

whole blocks of buildings were shat tered by the forces of volcano-like ex-plosions that often hurled mangled corpses to the top of the highest stee ples. When finally surrender was made the dead list had reached the porten tious total of 53,727, and the was met by all the obstacles, missiles of the last infant had been shattered on the breast of the last woman-as an eternal and eternally unanswerable argument against the fortifications of

> Auroras in the Arctic Regions. The light was lessening day by day hough the beauty of this ice world did not wane. I think I never fell the strength, the glory, of silence so vividly as on the 26th of the month tanding on a rocky height above the bay. Across the heaven beautiful au roras streamed at frequent intervals in colors of faint orange, green, and blue, scarcely dimming the myriads of brilliant stars that glittered in the deep blue vault, which lightened to turquoise at the horizon. Majestic cliffs swept away across the bay, with its shadowy, greenish-blue bergs, all bained in one shimmering veil of transnarent gold from the light of the moon In a silence that made the beating of the heart and the pulsation of the blood in the veins seem almost audible I was suddenly attracted by a peculiar, occasional crackling sound. Pres ently the sound came very near, and turning. I perceived a vellowish-white bject, about three feet in steadily approaching. The little crea ture gradually circled about, until it paused about fifteen feet away. As I had remained motionless, its curious ity led it to ait down upon its haunch es and deliberately stare at me. Twic

How times change! A few years ago to speak of a nit implied that the

seated itself, and then, running be

hind a boulder, peeped over the edge

until, satisfied or alarmed, it disap-

peared. It was an Arctic fox .- Cen

tury.

MEN WHO FIGHT FIRE

HOW THEY ARE TRAINED FOR THEIR WORK

Drilled in the Art of Scaling High Buildings - Handle Long Ladders with Wonderful Enso and Colerity No Time Is Lost.

Powerful and Agile Athletes. Every pipeman, engineman, and truckman in the service of the fire department of large cities is drilled week

ly in the duties of a hook and ladder

company. Not only

the men serving or

the hook and lad

ders know how to

lower a man or wo

rope from a burn

ing building, bu

engineman is need

trained as any to

take an active par

in saving life, and

he can handle ar

engiue or turn s

is as well



hose where it does the most effective DER DRILL. Althoughthl drill usually takes place at every hook and ladder house on some day of week, it never ceases to be interesting sight to the neighbors and passersby. Men and boys are never too busy to stop and watch the blueshirted men as they nimbly run up the adder, and then pass it on to the win-

dow above When Marshal Horan and Capt, Thomas O'Connor, of book and ladder No. 6, at Chicago, gave the order for

Each man came down from the to of the ladder upon which he had stood and snap went three hooks upon the round of the ladder. The ladder at the top was as a wisp of hay in the pow erful arms of the man at the third floo window. He took it from its place and quickly lowered it to the man below. This one passed it on with the same rapid movement, and in a second more it was on the ground and resting against the building., Down run the three men. The one who had removed the ladder stepped aside, and his place was taken by the next to dismoun The same course was taken until the



LOWERING MAN FROM A WINDOW. three others were safely on the groun once more and the four ladders stand ing against the firehouse

"two men drill' is very similar The except that only two ladders are used one man passing up the lower ladde to the man above him, and then run ning up the two ladders and in turn receiving the lower one from his com rade. The "one man drill" is perform



SAVING LIFE WITH THE NET.

van, and William Thompson. The first thing done by the quartet was to bring nto the alley upon which the engine ated four long ladders. tremendous hook of steel.

flame, were seized as though but a thick and the meslies are close. window sill. The first man to mount they drop from a hole feet first into fastened the ladder securely to the secnd story window and swiftly ran up acrobats. the rounds. As soon as he reached the he opened the big book at his helt Then he put out his hands for the next



SINGLE MAN LADDER DRILL.

ladder, and it was quickly handed up This he raised high in the all hand over hand, fastened it on the third floor window, tried its strength to see hat it was secure, then quickly ran up. As he went up this he was followed up the first ladder by the second man waiting below. As he reached each floor his manoeuver was the same When he renched the top of the secon ladder the second man was at the top of the first. Both men hooked them selves safely and put out their hands for the ladder below. Quickly it was passed from the third man at the foot o the one on the top of the first ladder. By him it went to the fireman above Then the third man ran briskly up and the fourth and last one began the mount. By the time he had reach top of the ladder that stood firmly the ground his brother firemen has passed the fourth ladder to the man at the top. Here it was fastened to the summit of the tower, and the first man to mount was soon looking to Capt. O'Connor for orders. "All the way down!" shouted the

And without one moment for breath the descent began.

drill one day last week four men im- ed with one ladder. The fireman fixed nediately began to get themselves it to a window above him, mounts to the sill of the upper window, raises the ningham, John Tierney, Patrick Sulli-ladder another story, and so on until he has reached the height desired.

The rope drill, likewise, always attracts curious crowds. The no a rope is placed around the waist of the Then they all fastened a broad leather person to be lowered, and the dreman belt about their waists. These were who lowers him gives the rope two or bolt about their waists. These were who lowers him gives the rope two on about six inches wide, and in front had three turns around the hook in his belt remendous hook of steel. Then he pays it out as slowly or as Up you go," called Capt. O'Connor, fast as desired. Persons are taken and the four men pompier drill began. from buildings with ropes, or dropped. The sixteen-foot ladders, with which into nets, when flames or snoke pre-The sixteen-foot ladders, with which into nets, when flames or snoke pre the men practice when playing that vent the use of stairways or ladders ives are to be saved and that all egress The pet is a circle of weven rope abou by stairs is stopped by smoke and four feet across. The rope is an inch figure, were seized as though the series and the means as though the featherweight. At the top of each lad or more men take hold of the net, and der is a long iron hook. This is notchible the persons rescued are dropped into or more men take hold of the net, and ed so that it will catch in any width it. When the firemen execute this drill

"It's a fine thing," said the Marshal "But it don't always work. On a dark, and snapped it about the top round. black night we hate to use it, for we can't always tell that we are directly t is fatal."

> She Respected His Dignity. A Scotch woman was returning by rain from a market town, where she had made a few purchases. Just as the last bell rang a fussy gentleman, ele-gantly dressed, and with a "mind-thyself" looking face, rushed into the con partment, flung himself hastily into a corner, pulled out an evening paper and proceeded to devour its contents. Hardy had he become scated when the wom in timidly addressed him: "I am very sorry, sir, but---

"I never listen to beggars," flercely interrupted the gentleman. "If you annoy me further I'll report you."

The woman's eyes flashed, then twin

kled. She said no more, and the old rentleman retired with an angry frown behind his paper.

All went merrily as a marriage bell until the train arrived at Cromlade. when the "auld wife," in stepping out igain addressed the churlish individual n the corner:

"I care na, sir, whether ye report me or no. but I want that pound of butter re've been sittin' on for these last six mile."-Cincinnati Enquirer,

New Process of Making Maps. William Kornmacher, a druggist in South Scrainon, Pa., has discovered a process of rellet map-making which narks a new era in that art. They are made by a chemical process, and the largest country can be done in three hours, and, no cut being used, he cheapness of the process is easily understood. The negative is done in plaster-of-paris, and from it the relief an be finished in one hour. Tae coun tries are accurately represented, the mountain ranges elevated in propor tion to one another, and the river cours es are shown in depression, and the maps can be colored and names im-printed thereon. This process can be sed in the manufacture of innumer ble other articles.

Brown-Have you read this article upon "How to Tell a Bad Egg?" Jones -No, but if you have anything to tell a bad egg, my advice is to break it gertly.-Up-to-Date.



Manhood .- The world needs not mor but more man. - Rev. C. W. Guilette, Methodist, Cincinnati.

Grief.-Bolltary grief is the most se yere buoden to humanity mer.
Webb, Presbyterian, Columbia, Tenn. The Bible.-We are not called upon to defend the Bible. The Bible will take eare of itself.—Rev. Dr. Barron, Baptist, Dallas. Flirtation.-Mother Eye was the first

flirt, and the whole human race has been similarly afflicted ever since. Rev. A. B. Chalmers, Christian Church Cleveland. Peace.-America has taught the

world that the supremely good soldier loves peace and deplores the horrors of war.-Rev. A. R. Rich, Methodist Dubols, Pa. Prayer.-Prayer is the telephone over which we talk and receive an answer

It is the lever by which the rocks are moved.—Rev. F. H. Shedd, Presby terlan, Sioux City, Iowa. Secession.-Whatever may be true it earthly polities, and I am intensely Southern in my instincts and sym pathles, in the kingdom of heaven there is and can be no right of secession.

Rev. R. H. Cotton, Episcopalian, Dal

Creed.-One might as well expect t get well by handling pills as to be saved by a creed. Whether one be a Methodist or Presbyterian or Episco -Rev. J. I. Vance, Presbyterius, Nasl

Happiness.-We must give ourselves to others before we shall find our own chlefest joy. The true happiness of life is not found in the getting, but in the giving. And we can get happiness in no other way.—Rev. Dr. Putham, Pres byterian, Logansport, Ind.

Devout Mothers.-A devout, plous mother contributes more to the propagation of religion and the strength of nation than the sermons of Augus tine or Chrysostom or the transcendant eloquence of Burke or Webster. - Rev. F. Riordan, Catholic, Lawrence, Mass.

Home.-There are so-called religious homes that are like tombs, joyless, dark, narents long-faced, sanctimonious, bigoted, forever drawing out heartless prayers and making Sunday a day to e dreaded above all days of the -Rev. H. H. Barbour, Baptist, Columbus, Ohio.

Politics.-The heterogeneous composi tion of our American cities makes it possible for the unscrupulous leader to bargain and deliver masses of votes in great blocks. The perfectly natural result is a debauched city government. Rev. B. E. Howard, Presbyterian, Los

The Stage.-Out of any 100 plays in the best theaters to-day it is acknowledged that not over three are ever of any use whatever in teaching anything for the good of the race. Anything taught must be good to be elevating and then it must be true.-Rev. W. T Euster, Methodist, Spokane, Wash.

Immigration .- The gulf between the working classes and the church is largely due to foreign immigration, the peo ple coming from countries where Eng lish is not spoken, and for that reason when they get here, they have no desire to go to church and listen to English preachers.-Rev. A. J. Waugh, Presby terian, Cleveland.

Health.-There is nothing so cheap as health; nothing so expensive as disease God's real restoratives are very cheap Sunlight, beauty, fresh air and water are supplied at low rates to those who go to the right market, while the compounds of the apothecary are always costly.-Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Chicago

Religious Training .- A lack of relig ious training is the trouble of our times. Boys are left to decide for themselves whether or not they will go to old at that time and the groom ten church or Sunday school, Going devenue and the groom ten years her senior. He has one of the nends only on their youthful whims which are more changeable than the winds. Parents think nothing of the ibsence of their children from the church services.-Rev. W. S. Hoskinson, Lutheran, Sacramento.

Education.-Education has to do with the soul of man, and religion is the attitude of that soul toward God The former is a question of training and enlargement, the latter a question of attitude. Thus we see that true re ligion must favor education, and education should lead on to religion. That education which fails to build up a pure character is dangerous to man -Rev. G. H. Humason, Methodist, Duluth.

Success.-Virtue and victory are wedded. No man can divorce them. The knighthood of our day must not only be chivalrous, but Christly. The flash ing scimiter which will cut its way through the serried ranks of opposing hosts is the sword of the Spirit. No armor is invulnerable save the enfoldings of divine love. The cross is the symbol of victory. Christiness insures celestial coronation.—Rev. A. Z. Con-rad, Congregationalist, Worcester, Mass.

Degeneration.—The people, the work ers, are letting go of the Bible. The mass of the people are not reading the Bible not hearing it read. Park Street Church, Boston, as a means of grace, cost \$600,000, and seats 1,500 people who can afford the luxury. Th preacher who has succeeded in filling it in later years called it "a religious club house." There are a great number of religious club houses in cities and villages .- Rev. M. W. Reed, Independent Denver.

A New Reflector.

M. Henry, a French savant of the school of higher studies, has revealed the power of sulphate or zine to absor sunlight and give it back in the dark A powder produced from this mineral gives a soft luminosity to a fair young face. A cyclist dusted all over with the same material is in himself a lamp on a blich dark night. Damp will not spoil the effect. Rain is incapable of diminishing its brightness.

VEST'S START IN LIFE

His Joke on a Crowd of Poker Players Drove Him West, One of the conspicuous figures in the

Chicago convention was Senator Vest, of Missouri. Vest, says a correspondent, is a Kentuckian. He began dife by monkeying with a poker game that vas foreign to him. It was at a little lilage on the Ohio River. Vest was a oor boy and did not play poker. Draw oker is only for very wealthy men That night a game was raging in the cabin of a flathout, which was moored to the levee. The temper of the town vas fitful and they indicted folk played poker. So the Judge and the Prosecuting Attorney and others who desired relaxation went down to this flatboat so that the town would not get onto their sinful curves and put a crimp in them. Vest came strolling long about 10 p. m. where the flatboa rose and fell on the sobbing tide. He perceived the poker game in its crim inal progress. Vest loved a good jest so he quietly made loose the lines of he flatboat and cast the poker game adrift on the dark, shimmering boson of the river. The malefactors played on, little heeding that they were now affont. At 4 o'clock a. m. old man Tay lor had won \$70 in Mexican silve money. Then he got cold feet. Old



SENATOR VEST.

man Taylor said he had promised his wife that he would come home early The others jeered. This did not dawn old man Taylor. He sinkered his spoil Puck, about his honest old frame and saying Ami "adols" left the cabin of the flatboa was fished out and rolled on a barre by the other players to get the water Truth. and the money out of him. When they at last were towed back to town and found the entire village awaiting them at the levee, they began to hate Vest for the locose role he had played. They at once laid for the coming Sen ator with sixshooters. Now, if there s one thing about Vest more than an other, it is the fact that he's what they call out West "gun-shy." Vest won't stand for artillery a moment. So he fled westward and went so fast he simply burned up the region lying be tween Kentucky and Missouri. Aftervard Vest grew up with the country.

JOHN R. M'LEAN.

ian Who Came Near Being a Vice Presidential Caudidate.

John R. McLean, who was second in the race for the Vice Presidential nom nation in Chicago, is plucky in every hing he undertakes. He was a baseball catcher one time, and a more determined one never faced a pitcher. Harry Wright was one of the men he caugh or, and that was before the days of masks and stomach pads. After his base-ball enthusiasm was partially knocked out by a foul tip, which took him to a dark room for two months to repair an impaired eye, his next ambition was to print the best newspaper in

He inherited the Cincinnati Enquirer from his father, and while there may be some question as to the realization of his efforts he has certainly succeeded in building up an extremely innential and profitable newspaper. Then he fell a victim to the wiles of Cupid and married Miss Mary T. Beale, daughter of General Edward P. Beale, of Washington. The bride was about 25 years ington, entertains handsomely and has



R. M'LEAN.

among his guests the biggest men of both the Republican and Democratic parties. Two or three years ago he said he would not accept any political posi-tion, but preferred the life of a private citizen. Mr. McLean is very wealthy. Some people estimate he is 000,000. He is a large holder of real estate in Cincinnati, a heavy owner of street railway stock in Washington and the chief stockholder in the principal gas plant of that city. He is about 45 years of age, handsome, practical and far-seeing in a business sense.

A Giant of the Sea.

A monster leeberg stranged near Hampden Beach, N. H., a few days ago, but floated away the following day. It was as big as a church, and it had a marked effect on the tempera ture in the vicinity.

Palmer-"You can never convince me that women will succeed in politics." Polk—"Why?" Pulmer—"How are you ever going to keep them from talking? —Philadelphia North American.

Brown-Confound it! There's that mosquito again. Smith-Well, don't slap your face like that. He'll take it for an encore.-Puck

A man's sins will not find him out as soon as his wife.



The glorious Fourth has passed away, The day dawns bright with cheer; The small boy's chances to survive Are good for one more year.
-Washington Star.

Poet-How do you know the editor isn't in? Office-boy-From your looks.

First Tramp-Wuz you ever married? Second Tramp-Well, I jist wish I had all the alimony I owe.—Puck.

"Weren't you surprised when he pro-"No; why should I be?" erybody else was."—Harlem Life.

Never Touched Her: He-Don't you ever tire of talking? She (quickly)—It depends upon who is talking.—Vogue. Artist-That man Bacon offered me \$12 for that largest painting of mine Caller-Oh, then you've had it tramed? -Yonkers Statesman.

She—Young Baggie, I believe, takes his fences well? He—Yaas, splendidly; but it's a pity his horse doesn't take 'em at the same time.—Sydney Bulle-

"There!" hissed the jealous Moor; "how do you feel now?" "Down in the mouth," gasped the irrepressible Desdemona from beneath her pillow. -Puck.

"It is simply astonishing the way the bleycle is displacing the horse!" "It is indeed. Yesterday I found a piece of rubber tire in my sausage."—Cincinnati

Enquirer. Miss Rechere (indignantly)-Did you tell Jim Jackson dat ef he married me he'd hab a white elephant on hee hands? Miss Snoffalke-No, indeed, I didn't! Do yo' fink I'se color-blind?-

Amicus-Why, do you use the ex-pression funny joke? Aren't all jokes and carefuly picked his way overboard funny? Editor—Not by a long shot into about twenty feet of water. He The jokes that other fellows get off at your expense are never funny.

"It seems to me, Miranda," mildly observed Mr. Meeks, "these cakes would be considerably improved by the addition of a little more ginger." would you, William," briefly responded Mrs. Meeks.—Chicago Tribune. "Well, girls, Jack and I are to be

married at last, and we are so happy!" Did you and Jack have some trouble n getting your father's consent?" "No. papa and I had a lot of trouble in get-ting Jack's consent."—Exchange.

Mrs. Brown-I have been so annoyed at my husband. He has been at the club every night for a week. Mrs. Jones—Why, so has my husband, and ie said he hadn't seen anything of your

ausband for a week.—Brooklyn Life. Wraggles-Well, Adam was a lucky Barker—In what particular man. man. Barket—In what particular way? Wraggles—He didn't have to prance around the garden like a blamad did holding Eve on a hundred-dollar bike.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

She-It seems strange that men are no longer willing to do deadly combat for the love of a woman, He-Ain't is queer, though? Especially when women have so much more money of their own these days!-Indianapolis Journal.

"A woman's no means yes," said the man of 20, who naturally knows all about women. "That may be the rule, assented the married one, "but it doesn't. work both ways. Unfortunately a wo-man's yes doesn't mean no."-Cincinnati Enquirer.

"I once knew a man," said the imaginative boarder, "who was so fat that he was actually taller lying down than when he was standing up. What do you think of that?" "It strikes me," said the cheerful idiot, "as pretty tall ten lying."-Indianapolis Journal.

A Dangerous Text: "Well, Uncle ow dia you like "Pow'ful fine sermon, Marse John." "Where did the preacher take his text?" "Frum dat po'tion ob de Scripture whar de Postol Paul pints his pis-tol to de Fesions."—Washington Times.

Fair Patient-Is there no way of telling exactly what is the matter with me? Dr. Emdee-Only a post-mortem examination would reveal that. Fair Patient-Then, for heaven's sake, make one. I don't see why I should be squeamish at such a time as this.—Pick-Me-Up.

"Modern society," observed the young man, contemplatively, "has revised most of the old-time proverbs." "Yes," observed the chaneron, to whom he had just handed an ice, "for instance, now-adays we say, When the husband comes in at the door, the lover files out of the window."-Exchange.

First Summer Girl-Are you going to that old Christian Endeavor meeting this evening? Second Summer Girl— Yes, indeed! Haven't you heard the subject to be discussed? First Summer Girl-No; what is it? Second Summer Girl-"How to Hold Our Young Men." -New York Press.

"I was very glad, Mabel, to see you among those who were received into the church last Sunday." "Yes, auntia, but I was so provoked with the clergyman! He gave me the old-style, un-fashionable handshake. And he gets a salary of \$6,000 a year!"-Chicago Trib-

In South America: Tourist-Why can't you put a stop to these continual insurrections? Native—We are considering a measure now which may have a tendency in that direction. proposed to reduce the President's term of office to three weeks, and to provide that he shall not be eligible for a second term.—Puck.

"Rastus, you infernal nigger, you told me that mule was perfectly safe, and when I went into the stable nearly kicked the top of my head off." "Yes, sah; I sayed de mewl wuz safe, sah. But of yo' kin reccollect, I didn't say nuffin' about wedder it was safe in his wicinity. Dat mewi is able enough to be safe anywhar."-Wash-

ington Star.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE POPULIST NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Benator Zutler Is Chosen Temporary Chairman-Gov. Stone Delivers Welcoming Address Delegates Manifest Enthusiasm in Spite of the Heat.

The national convention of the Péo-ple's party war called to order in St. Louis shortly after noon Wednesday by Chairman Taubcaeck of the national com-

mittee.
The hall in which the Populists met was the same in which the national Republi-can convention was held last month, can convention was held last month. There were the same arrangements as to seats. The State delegations were located in the pit, each marked by a guidon. The gatheries reared themselves above the pit on all sides. The platform in from was flanked by the press tenches. The decorations were not claborate and were

decorations were not elaborate and were practically the same as those of the Republican convention. The delegates began to come in before 10 o'clock, but the spectators were slow in arriving.

Among the first to arrive were the Kansas, delegation, with long, yellow ribbons on their breasts and many of them with sunflowers in their lapels. Ignatius Dobinelly of Minnesota, short and round, with his small blue eyes a twinkle and his goodnatured face beaming, came in early and talked awhile with Sergeant-at-Arms McDowell, who stood on the platform, sil-Dowell, who stood on the platform, silver baton in hand, surveying the final ar-



PERMANENT CHAIRMAN ALLEN.

rangements. Congressman Howard of Alabama, who wrote "If Christ Came to Alabama, who wrote 'It Christ came to Congress," was a striking figure in his delegation. He is tall, powerfully built, with a swarthy complexion and long, straight black heir that gives him almost the appearance of an Indian. "Buffulo" Jones of Oklahoma sat with his delegation stall the same and the sa Jones of Oklahoma sat with his delega-tion stolidly reading a newspaper. Here and there was a dark face. There was one colored delegate each from Colorado and Georgia. Gen. Coxey of the famous commonweal army and his son-in-law, Carl Browne, came in together. As the air in the half grew oppressive the delegates did not hesitate to shed their coats. There were several woman dele-

coats. There were several woman dele-gates on the floor, among them Mrs. J. O. Bush of Prescott, Ariz.: Mrs. Jennie

A. Bush of Frescott, Ariz.; Mrs. Jennie
B. Atherhold and Mrs. Hes of Colorado.

Sonator Allen received the first personal ovation. The Texas delegation grew demonstrative. A woman posed with a "middle-of-the-road" streamer pinned to her gown and they cheered wildly. She waved her handkerchief frantically in response and the outhwistic Texas.

waved her handkerchiet transleally in response and the enthusiastic Texans erowded about to shake her hand. She proved to be a Mrs. Jones of Chicago.

The day for the opening of the two national conventions broke clear and bright—in striking contrast to the dark and dripping skies which stretched a shadow over. the preliminary days of the conventions The Populist crowds were abroad early. The crowds in the corridors of the hotels The crows in the corruptors of the norchs where the delegates, headquarters were located were dense and noisy, but there was a striking absence of the brass bands which at the conventions of the old parties jarred the air with their clash and

Before 10 o'clock the crowds and dele gates began moving in steady streams toward the convention hall. Bryan and "middle-of-the-road" factions both girded for the fray, and both claimed the victory. The first test of strength was eagerly looked forward to.

was easerly looked forward to.

Welcomed by Governor Stone.

It was just 12:37 when Chairman Tanbeneck called the delegates to order. Rev.

R. Hill Smith invoked the divine blessing,
after which Gov. Stone was introduced,
who, as the chief executive of Missouri,
and not as a member of the Democratic
national committee, made an address welcoming the People's party to St. Louis. Gov. Stone only hinted at the past differences of opinion between the Democrats ences of opinion between the Democrats and Populists, and hoped that in the future they would unite for the welfare of the country. This allusion to a Bryan indorsement set the Nebraskan's friends, on the floor to cheering.

Ignatius Donnelly replied to the Governor's address in behalf of the convention. Mr. Donnelly made a "middle-of-the real" group in which he mentioned.

the road" speech, in which he mentioned the names of Lincoln, Jackson, Washington and lefferson thereby arousing en He paid an earnest tribute to the People's party, and, in brief, detailed its doctrines, which, he claimed, seek to array the people against those who would seek to denrive them of their rights.

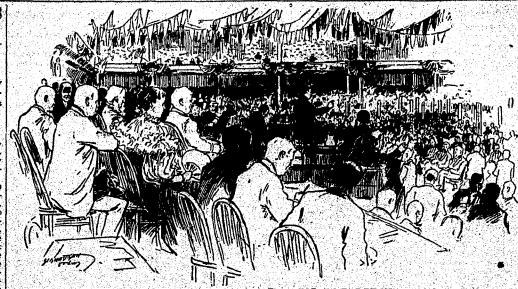


HERMAN E. TAUBENECK. Mr. Donnelly finished his address and

vited to a seat on the platform.

Chairman Taubeneck announced that Chairman Taubeneck announced that the national committee kad named Senu-tor Marion Butter of North Carolina by acclamation for temporary chairman. The fight which was expected on Butter's se-lection did not materialize. Somebody on the platform proposed three cheers for the new chairman, and they were given with

a will. Senator Butler's speech was long and Senator Butter's speech was tong and his voice was not capable of penetrating the vastness of the auditorium. The delegates wanted to hear what he said, however, and regardless of the protests of the sergeant-at-arms and his assistants, ran into the aisles and crowded around the obstacles.



THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY IN SESSION.

The attempt of the convention to hold a The attempt of the convention to hold a night session was a failure. Through somebody's omission no provision was made for lighting the hall, and when the delegates and spectators assembled there the interior of the big auditorium was dark. The telegraph companies sent for a supply of tallow candles, with which they lighted the tables of their operators. They also furnished candles to the newspaper correspondents, and, the lifekering They also furnished candles to the news-paper correspondents, and the flickering lights burning in the two press sections were the only illuminations in the hall. They served to throw fantastic shadows across the floor where the delegates were assembled, but were not strong enough to enable the convention to proceed with business. Chairman Butler arrived long after S o'clock, and announced that as no arrangement could at that late hour be made for light, the convention would adjourn until 10 o'clock Thursday morning

THURSDAY.

At 10:12 the convention was called t At 10:12 the convention was called to order and at 12:42 took a recess till 3 o'clock. Shortly before 10 o'clock Sentors Stewart of Nevada and Kyle of North Dakota joined Senators Allen and Gen. Field of Virginia on the platform. The tall form of "Cyclone" Davis of Texas could be seen on the floor, towering above the delegates. "Stump" Ashby of the South State, held forth from a rostrum composed of a chair. At 10:05 rostrum composed of a chair. At 10:05 Senator Butler, the handsome temporary chairman, appeared on the platform, Sim-ultaneously the band struck up "Dixie," and the delegates uncorked some of their pent-up cuthusiasm. Five minutes later Chairman Butler called the convention to order and the Rev. Mr. Smith offered

The report of the committee on creden-tials was called for, but no one responded, and the States were called for members



delegates grew-perceptibly impatient. The middle-of-the-roaders were extremely sussicious. They infinated that it was just that one plot to defeat them.

A Dramatic Outburg.

A ther the announcement of the committee on permanent organization the members retired. While other announcement of the convention to order. He, too, was the on permanent organization the members retired. While other announcement of the convention to order. He was not surprising that the delegates, the visitors, and the chairman should have been slow in coming together. The weather was intensely hold die-of-the-roaders suddenly planged into the hall through the main eatrance and came whooping down the center alsele. The hall had been attractively draped with fings and bunting, but the atmost dramatically arranged. A squad of middle-of-the-roaders suddenly planged into the hall through the main eatrance and came whooping down the center alsele. Delegate Branch bore aloft a big white banner with the inscription: "Middle-of-the-road—a straight ticket." The Texas, Georgia, Maine, Missouri and Mississippid delegations wounted their chairs and yelled. At the same time a middle-of-the-road delegate stationed in the arms.

The hall had been attractively draped with fings and bunting, but the atmost of the country had apparently forgotten its sacred duty and had become the plant of the country had apparently forgotten its sacred duty and had become the plant of the road—a straight ticket." The Texas, Georgia, Maine, Missouri and Mississippid delegations wounted their chairs and yelled. At the same time a middle-of-the-road delegates stationed in the arms.

Congressman Newlands moved that a conmittee, called the convention to order. He convers the convention to order. He conversion to was and means he appointed to raise funds with which to delegates and the convention to order. It was not attractively draped with first and the control of the country had apparently forgotten its sacred duty and had become the plant of the country had apparently forgo ed. At the same time a middle-of-the-road delegate stationed in the gallery over-the platform harded out through the air about a peck of small rreen tickets, which broke and fell like a cloud of stage snow over the pit. The green tickets contained he following financial plank:

"We demand a national treasury note issued by the general government receivable for all public dues and a full lega tender in payment of all debis, public and private, and loaned direct to the people brough postal and other governmenta banks at cost, for the benefit of the per-ple, and the purchase and coinage of such amount of gold and silver bullion, at the ratio of 16 to 1, as may be necessary to pay the debts of the Government which are made payable in coin. We demand that the volume of money shall speedily ncrease to an amount necessary to trans ict the business of the country on a cash

basts."

There was a ripple of applause and a few shouts when the name of Jacob S. Coxey was announced as a member of the committee on platform from Ohio. There were also demonstrations for Gov. Holcomb of Nebruska, Gen. Weaver of owa and ex-Gov. Lewelling of Kansa-when their names were shouted out.

Afternoon Session. It was half an hour after the conirman ad called the convention to order for the afternoon session when the committee of of contests had been settled New York called for the report of the committee on permanent organization. Some of the delegates wanted to adjourn until 8 o'clock, but the anti-Bryan people ob-

jected. Senator W. V. Allen of Nebraska was named for permanent chairman by the majority of the committee on permanent reanization. This was a straight outorganization. This was a straight offerand-out Bryan recommendation, and the Bryan delegates stood on chairs and waved hats and handkerchiefs. Then the minority report was made. It recommended James E. Campion of Maine as the pernuenent chairman. With a whoop and a tes wanted to hear what he said, howr, and regardless of the protests of nority report was made. It recommended
sergeant-at-arms and his assistants,
lifto the aisles and crowded around number to the control of the stinent chairman. With a whoop and a
platform. The Senator closed with
ardent appeal to the convention to Georgia followed, 22d soon the "middleardent appeal to the convention to Georgia followed, 22d soon the "middle
The senator closed with
Georgia followed, 22d soon the "middleardent appeal to the convention to Georgia followed, 22d soon the "middle
Tirm, but not headstrong; confident, but
the poorest the people, but
the poor lead pencil.

stand together, no matter what might be the result of its deliberations.

The only routine business transacted by the convention was the formation of the previous question on the adoption of the majority report was ordered. The call of States began in the midst, of great confusion. Before it was finished darkness the convention proper had adjourned, at which many men prominent in the party voiced their views. The meeting lasted for nearly three hours.

No Night Session.

The attempt of the convention to hold a length of the convention to hold a

leu and 504 for Campion, indicating a



TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN BUTLER

majority for Bryan. Instantly the con-reution became a mob of howling, shrick-ing, yelling, cheering men. The spoutaneous outburst of Bryan enthusiasm put the previous anti-Bryan demonstration in

Colorado pulled its standard out of the socket and started the march around. State after State fell into line, until twenty-five States were in the procession The excitement grew wilder and wilder every minute, men pulled off their coats and waved them frantically. Hats were thrown to the rafters and men tramped down the aisles with other men on their shoulders. The procession paraded all over the floor, and at last surrounded the

Texas delegation, whose members sat si-lent, looking out of sullen eyes.

The "middle-of-the-road" men were game, however, for one of them carried t banner to the front, and Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee and Ohio sent their stand-ards to re-enforce it. The excitement reached its height at this point, and sev-eral personal encounters took place. At last, after a quarter of an hour of almost riotous enthusiasm, the delegates calmed riorous entitusiasm, the decigates cambed down and Senator Allen was brought to the platform. When Senator Allen ap-peared the Bryan men gave him three hearty cheers. He was introduced by "Cyclone" Davis and addressed the convention in a speech of considerable length, it was nearly 10 o'clock when the Sen-ator concluded, and shortly after the con-vention adjourned until the following

THE SILVER PARTY.

White Metal Men Hold a Convention of Their Own in St. Louis, The delegates to the national silver convention in St. Louis were slow in as-sembling at the Grand Music Hall Wed-

enthusiastic cheering. Prayer was offer-ed, after which Miss Lillie B. Pierce, of St. Louis, read the declaration of inde-pendence. This caused another outburst



PERMANENT CHAIRMAN W. P. ST. JOHN. lands, of Nevada, was introduced by Chairman Mott as temporary chairman of the convention, and the delegates gave him a vigorous reception. In his speech he urged the silverites to support the nom

ince of the Democratic party. "The Democratic party." Mr. Newlands said, "has declared for the free and unsaid. This declared for the free and we imitted coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for international action. Whilst it has made other declarations in its platfore, it has announced that the silver question is the paramount issue of the day, and that to it all other questions are to be subscribed. It has questions are to be subordinated. It has nominated a candidate of unimpeachable character, of exalted ability, of in-

termed a movement for reform, really means a return to the wise conservatism of our fathers."

Wm. P. St. John, of New York, was chosen for permanent chairman, and when escorted to the platform addressed the convention. What he said was quite in accord with the sentiments of the assemblage and he got several salvos of applause.

plause.

The platform declares in favor of a dis-The platform declares in favor of a dis-tinctly American tinancial system, op-poses the single gold standard and de-mands the immediate return to the consti-tutional standard of gold and silver by the restoration by this Government, inde-pendently of any foreign power, of the unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver into standard money at the ratio of unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver into standard money, at the ratio of 16 tol, and upon terms of exact equality, as they existed prior to 1873; the silver coin to be a full legal tender equally with gold for all debts and dues, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private control and regulate a paper currency is inseparable from the power to control and regulate a paper to coin money, and hence that all curto coin money, and hence that all cur-rency intended to circulate as money should be issued and its volume controlled by the general government only, and should be a legal tender. The declaration unalterably opposes the issue by the Unit-ed States of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace, and appeals to the people of the United States to leave in abeyance for the moment all other questions, and unite in one supreme effort to free themselves and their children from the domination of the money power.

THURSDAY. The delegates began to assemble at 9:30, o'clock, but it was long after 10 o'clock when the convention was called to order. Chairman St. John said he was sorry to be compelled to announce that the Rev. Dr. Niccolls, who was to open the conven-



St. Louis, read the declaration of independence. This caused another outburst of applause.

When the call for the convention had been read, Congressman Francis G. Newevoked the biggest demonstration which has thus far characterized the conven-tion. The speaker next explained the free silver question and declared hard times would yanish when free silver ap-

> There was loud and uproprious cheer ing by the delegates when Mr. Town

> Ex-Gov. St. John Speaks. Ex-Gov. John P. St. John was greeted Ex-Gov. John P. St. John was greeted with cheers. He told how corn was worth to cents a bushel, oats S cents (in Kansas) and potatoes G cents a bushel in Minesoin. This was one of the reasons so many farmers believed in free silver. A many farmers believed in free silver. Afew months ago, nearly every one believmothing on earth could defeat William
> McKinley for President. But the surrender of American interests to Great
> Britain at the Republican convention had
> fallen upon McKinley like n bolt of lightning. It changed the sentiment of the
> whole country. Free silver, at 16 to 1,
> would sweep the nation. The people had
> arisen, and would defeat "the corrupt
> gold power." But to do this a vast deal
> of missionary work must be done.
>
> The cry was that if free silver were
> adopted it would make this country the
> dumping ground for the silver of the

> dumping ground for the silver of the world. The speaker hoped it would. If all the silver in the world were dumped in this country and coined it would make \$60 per capita, and that was not too much. Should this be done, it would make this the most vectors country and make this the most prosperous country of

Report comes from Pike County, Ky., that in a fight between a party of revenue men under command of Kid Greer of Flord County and moonshiners on Elk horn creek, three of the raiding party and two of the shiners were shot, though how

About the poorest thing in the world

the world.

BRYAN AND WATSON

These Are the Candidates of the People's Party.

WILD SCENE ENACTED

Nebraskan Carries the Convention with a Whoop.

Boy Orator of the Platte" Is Named for President by More than Two Thirds Majority at the Populist National Convention-His Refusal to Run Without Sewall for a Mote le Ignored-Great Confusion Attends the Calling of the Roll.

Saturday afternoon by the Populists as heir candidate for Prosident of the Unit ed States.

nated to contest the field against Bryan. One was Seymour F. Norton, a lawyer from Chicago, and the other was Gen. Coxey. The general's name was with-drawn before the balloting was begun. Eugene V. Debs would have been a candidate had be not sent a message to the convention declining to accept the nomi-nation. The voting was all one way, and when the result was announced bedlam broke loose and pandemonium reigned for fifteen or twenty minutes. The Texas, Arkansas and Maine middle-ot-the-road

men, with their guidous together, took no part in the demonstration.

At the lirst session Friday the anti-Sewall people moved to change the rules and make the nomination of candidate for Vice-President the first order of business preceding the nomination for President It was generally understood this was a test vote on the Sewall proposition, and on it the anti-Sewall people were victori-

ous by 100 majority.

The convention met for its evening sesation at 1630 o'clock and speeches nominating candidates for Vice-President were declared to be in order. Half a dozen candidates were put up. Thomas E. Watson of Georgia had the greatest number of friends. No fewer than two dozen speeches were made in his behalf. The other candidates named were Sewall, Skinner of North Carolina, Bursit of Mississippi, Minns of Teanessee and Eyen Page of Virginia. All the candidates dates save Sewall were from the South, there being a facit understanding that a straight-out Populist from that section should be placed upon the ticket.

When the roll was called Arkansas started off with twenty-five votes for Wat-

started off with twenty-five votes for Watson. Mr. Patterson of Colorado cast flue
forfy-five votes of his State for Sewall,
amid a round of applause from the Bryanmen. Indiana gave her thirty votes to
Watson. Kansas gave Sewall eighty-two
of her ninety-five votes. Louisiana gave
the bulk of her vote to Watson. Mayyland divided her vote between Sewall and
Watson. North Carolina cast her ninetyfive votes for Skinner, Tennessee voted
for Mimms and Texas for Burkitt. This
split up the large delegations. Before the split up the large delegations. Before the roll call was completed however. Texas changed her vote to Warson and there were other changes in favor of the Georgian. Col. Burkitt of Mississippi went to the stand and withdrew his name Then Minins withdrew in Watson's fa-vor. The Georgian already had voice enough to nominate, but the voic of Ten-nessee was finally transferred to his column. Some one made the motion to make the nomination unanimous and it was

the nomination infilingual and it was carried with a whoop.

Senator Alen called the convention to order at 935 o'clock Saturday morning. After the invocation the chairman announced that the first thing in order was the selection of members of the national committee and the committees to notify the candidates for President and Vice-President. Several resolutions were pre-sented- and referred without reading or debate.

Weaver Names Bryan.

The chairman then called for the nominations of President and Vice-President. and Judge Green of Nebraska took the stage to place Mr. Bryan in nomination. A Texas delegate interrupted with a point of order that the States must be called in alphabetical order for nominations. Judge Green was driven off the stage by the Texan's point of order. When Ala-bama was called Gov. Kolb yielded to Gen. Weaver of lowa, but Col. Guither of Alabama got to the platform first and interjected a speech about joining the cotton fields of the South with the wheat fields of the West. At the conclusion of his remarks Gen. Weaver came for ward and formally placed Mr. Bryan it

Gen. Weaver in his opening remark asked the convention not to appland, and the delegates listened to him without much demonstration. But when he conmuch gemonstration. But when he con-cluded by naming "that splendid young statesman, William J. Bryan," the con-vention broke loose. Cheer followed cheer. The delegates jumped to their chairs, and flags, handkerchiefs, coats. hats and State guidons were waved in wild confusion. The cuthusiasm that followed Gen. Weaver's speech was something terrific. Miss Minerva Roberts led the cheering in the Colorado delegation. While the demonstration was at its height thousands of copies of the "Bryan Silver March" were flung high in air and fell in clouds on the fraulte delegates. When quiet was restored Gen. Field of

Virginia, who was Gen. Weaver's run-ning mate in 1892, hobbled forward on his crutch, and, after a brief speech, mov no ruten, and, ander a brief speech, mor-ed to suspend the rules and make Bryan's nomination manimous. The convention rose almost en masse and cheered, but shave the chorus of cheers came the sharp they yelled. Chairman Allen declared the motion carried, but, yielding to the protest, decided to allow a call of States protest, decided to above a circle state on the motion. The Texus men wildly protested. The Nebraskan having asserted that he positively would not accept the nomination if Sewall was rejected. Robert Schilling of Wisconsin attempted to secure a recess until Bryan could be heard from, but he was howled down. neard from, but he was howled about the greatest confusion prevailed, and Bryan's nomination was seconded by orators from nearly every State, and at last, after six hours of speech-making, the roll call on the ballot was reached. When Alabama, the first State, was called she divided her vote between Bryan and Norton. Arkansas gave her twenty-five votes for Bryan: Colorado, Connecticut and Delaware voted solidly for Bryan Georgia gave five of her sixty-one votes for Norton of Illinois. As the roll call proceeded it became apparent that Brynn would be nominuted before it was completed. At its conclusion the tally clerk had figured the totals, and without furthe delay Chairman Allen announced the official vote as: Bryan, 1,042; Norton, 21; Donnelly, 1. It was then 4:22. Someone made a motion to adjourn. The chairman put the motion and declared the conrention adjourned sine die.

Dogs Almost Auso a Way.

Dogs and diplomacy do not seem to harmonize. The Italian agent at Sofia ooka walk with his dog one evening recently, and whistled for him. He was at once arrested by the police, taken to the station house, and detained for nearly an hour, till he was able to prove who he was. Bulgaria has had to apologize for this. Almost at the same Spain was begging the pardon of the Russian Legation at Madrid for a similar act. Baron Wrangel, First Sec-retary of the Legation, had strolled out with an unmuzzled lapdog in his arms, when the police, to enforce the city ordinance against unmuzzled dogs, fell upon him and tore the dog away by force, scratching and bruising the Sec-

A Veil of Mist

Rising at morning or evening from some lowlands often carries in its folds the seeds of
malaria. Where malarial fever prevails no
one is anfe, unless protected by some efficient
medicinal safeguard. Hoseter's Branch
Bitters is both a protection and a renedy. Noperson who inhabite or solourus in a unlesmatte region or country should omit to procure this fortifying agent; which is use the
finest known remedy for dyspensia, constipation, kidney trouble and rheumatism.

There was once a little girl who was so very intelligent that her parents

feared she would die.

But an aged aunt, who had crossed But an aged aunt, who had crossed the Atlantic in a sailing-vessel, said:
"My dear, let her marry the first man she falls in love with, and she will make such a fool of herself that it will make such a fool of herself that it will medicinal value, more akill, care, expense, n probably save her life."-Century.

Ferdinand Gumbert, who died recent ly in Germany at the age of 78, wrote 400 songs which, in their time, were as popular as those of Abt, but they are fast falling into neglect.

We spend the second half of life in mowing down in our hearts all that we grew there in the first half; and this we call acquiring experience.

Hall's Catarrh Care. Is taken internally. Price 75 cents.

Of 35,000,000 codfish heads gathered at Lofoten in a season, 0,000,000 were used for feeding cattle, while the rest

were used in the manufacture of guano Dandruff is an exudation from the pores of the skin that spreads and dries, form-ing scurf and causing the hair to fall out. Hall's Hair Renewer cures it.

It is folly to expect God to forgive us while we are hating others.

Buy \$1 worth Dobbins Finating Borax Soap of your groces, send wrappers to holbins suap Miz. Co., Phil adelphia. Pa. They will send you, free of ouarge, ped paid, a Worcester Docket Dictionary; 208 pages, cawful bound; protusely fluoraried. Offer good till Aug. 1 unity

Mrs. Winslow's Scotting Strup for Children teshing: softens the gums, request inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. Ecents a bottle.

ANY ONE who has been benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will receive information of much value and is-

London's Theater Employes The theaters of London regularly employ over 12,000 people.

Low Rates to Salt lake, Via The Northwestern Line (Chicago and Northwestern Il'y), Aug. 6 and 7, 1896. For full information apply to ticket agents of connecting lines or address.
W. B. Kniskern, G. P. & T. A., Chicago,

111. Prof. Roentgen has had the honorary in Rhenish Prussia, conferred on him.

We cannot define it, but there seems to be an "aroma of love" about every young lady whose complexion has been beautified by Glenn's Sulphur Soap.

Win a child's heart, and you will have omething that will brighten two lives yours and his.

Two bottles of Piso's Cure for Consum: tion cured me of a bad lung trouble.—Mrs. J. Nichols, Princeton, Ind., Mar. 26, '95. Whenever you make a mistake make

Hood's

Sarsaparilla

The University of Notre Dame

NOTRE DAME, INDIANA.

Full Courses in Classics, Letters, Science, Law, Civil, Mechanical and Biectrical Engineering. Thorough Preparatory and Commercial Courses.

Rooms-Free to all Students who have completed the studies required for admission into the Junior or Senior Year, of any of the Collegiate Courses. A limited minibor of Candidates for the Ecclesiastical state will be received at special rates.

St. Edward's Hall, for boys under 13 years, is unique in completeness of its equipments.

The logist Ferm Will open September 8th, 1896.

Catalogues sent Free on application to VERY REV. A MORRISSEY, C. S. C. President.

OLD EYES MADE NEW Away with spectacles. No. 31-98

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS in this paper.



There is no dividing line.

BattleAx

DON'T FURGET for 5 cents you get almost as much "Battle Ax" as you do of other brands for 10 cents. DON'T FORGET that "Battle Ax" is made of

the best leaf grown, and the quality cannot be DON'T FORGET, no matter how much you are charged for a small piece of other brands,

the chew is no better than "Battle Ax." DON'T FORGET, "Economy is wealth," and you want all you can get for your money. Why pay 10 cents for other brands when you can get "Battle Ax" for 5 cents?

"I like the small package of Pearline," a lady says; "it lasts two weeks and does two washings.'

a Wash

Then she admits that she 2½ cts. has been using soap with her Pearline. Now this is all unnecessary. If you don't put in enough Pearline to do the work easily

and alone, you bring Pearline down to the level of soap, which means hard work and rubbing. If you use enough Pearline, the soap is a needless expense, to say the least. Use Pearline alone, just as directed,

and you'll have the most thoroughly economical washing. Bewate Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled; if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—rend it back.

605 JAMES PYLE, New York.

WHEN YOU WANT TO LOOK ON THE BRIGHT SIDE OF THINGS, USE

SAPOLIO

THE JOKER'S BUDGET.

JESTS AND YARNS OF THE FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Perhaps He Favored the Home Team-Hard on the Hotel-Onto It at Lastthe Exception to the Rule.

ACCORDING TO NATURE. -Don't you always pity a girl who is frightened in the dark? -Naturally, I cannot help feeling

RIVALS. "Well, what do you think? That of goose offers himself in this letter."
"I don't blame him. He's tired

being refused." A REMINDER. He-Miss Edgerton reminds me of delicate piece of china. She—Hand-painted?

HE LOOKED TO THE RIGHT AND LEFT. Miss Wheeler-Isn't the scenery beau tiful along that road?

Ryder—Very! I'm using court plaster and arnics on account of that scenery.

HARD TIMES. "Where are you going to take you family this summer, Hicks?"
"To Coney Island."
"What! For the summer?" 'No; for a day."

WOULDN'T HAVE THE CHANCE. Mrs. Newife-I acknowledge that have my faults and am sometimes cross Jack, dear, but if I had the last two years of my life to live over again I should marry you just the same. Mr. Newife—I doubt it.

"I tell you. I drank nothing but soda." "But you tried for five minutes to light your cigar at—"

"I couldn't reach it -At an electric light."

HE COULDN'T HELP IT. Old Longnecker (severely)—Young man, do you love your neighbor as your-

Young Tutgall (enthusiastically)—You bet! And, say, you just ought to see her — curly hair, dimples in her cheeks and not a day over nineteen! FROM BAD TO WORSE.

Arthur-I think we had better 3 further in and hug-Emily—Why, Arthur! Aren't you ashamed of yourself! Arthur-the shore Emily-Mr. Merriam, take me to shore

AT THE SUMMER HOTEL May.—And you told your mother that e had been introduced to you? Ethel.—Well, he was introduced to me, May.—By whom? Ethel.—By himself.

FOWL LANGUAGE. Chick—Ma, that hen setting over there has laid seven eggs to-day. She's quite a phenom, isn't she?

Old Hen—My son, I wish you would refrain from using such vulgar slang. Why do you not call her a phenom hen

PERHAPS HE FAVORED THE HOME TEAM. First Girl-She doesn't understand base

Second Girl—No?
First Girl—No. Why, the other day
be went to a game and fell in love with the umpire.

HARD ON THE HOTEL. "What sort of climate have you?" inquired the prospective guest.

'First rate.' said the proprietor of the summer resort. 'Cool and bracing; creates a great appetite. Why, our guests declare that they are as hungry after a real as letters.'

meal as before."

Great Scott!" said the mosquito, as

the jet of air from the punctured bicycle tire struck him. "what a low trick these cyclers are putting up on us! But He hummed meditatively -luckily I've got wind of it!"

THE EXCEPTION TO THE BULE. "Every body is grumbling about the hot

"Not everybody. The sum mer hotel keepers haven't made any kick as yet about the hot weather."

SEEMED TO NEED AN OPTATE. City Boarder. -- Can't anything be done

-What is the matter with 'em? Farmer Boarder. —Insomnia; —none of them could sleep a wink after four o'clock this

ONE OF JOHNNIE'S SISTERS Johnnie Chaffle's sister, Lillie, is somewhat given to flirting. A few days ago Mr. Phoneyman asked her: "Miss Lillie, were you born in March?"
"Why no, Mr. Phoneyman, why do

I didn't know but you were born in March, as you have some arch ways about

ALL THE REQUISITES. "So you have written a novel?"

'Has your beroine satin skin, velver eyelashes and hair like threads of spun

"Is her name Gwendoline?" 'It is." "Then I don't see why it shouldn't a success.'

Unreal Life of Kings. This young man—the Kaiser Whehelm—from all I have observed since he became my neighbor in Venic (writes Mr. Zangwill in Astor's magazine) lives a highly colored dramatic existence, in which there are sixty minutes to every hour and sixty seconds to every minute, the sort of life that should have pleased Walter Pater. He must be a disciple of Nietzsche, a lover of the strong and the splendid. this German gentleman, who is just off to Vienna to prance at the head of 1.500 horsemen. While he lived oppor was all excursions and alarums. As a neighbor an emperor is

distinctly noisy.

And yet, 'tis a strange life, a king's What an unreal universe of flags and cannons and phrases must monarchs inhabit. Do they think that the streets are always gay with streamers and bunting and triumphal arches, always thunderous with throats of men guns, always impassable? Do they nagine their subjects pass all their lives in packed black masses, waving Poor kings! I always class them with novelists for ignorance of real life. And to think that they can only get to know life from novels!

The Kansas wheat crop will be dopble that of 1895.

HOW GUNPOWDER IS MADE.

The Part That Each of the Three Ingredients Play,

Gunpowder then steadily developed as mechanic skill constructed better and better weapons in which to use it, until to-day it has reached a perfection of manufacture for various purposes which allows its effects to be foretold in any weapon, even to the time it takes a grain to burn, and to the distance it will drive a shot.

Roger Bacon's gunpowder was made of saltpeter, sulphur, and charcoal, Saltpeter is chemically called niter, and is a natural product found bedded in the earth in different parts of the world, chiefly in India and China. Sulphur, too, is found in a natural state in many volcanic countries, like Sicily while, as is well known, charcoal is made from wood or woody substances by heating them almost to a burning heat in an airtight ver thus driving off everything in them but

Saltpeter, sulphur, and charcoal are still the only ingredients of the gun-powder in common use, although a new gunpowder made of different materials is undergoing successful experi-ment. A mixture of saltpeter and charcoal alone would form an explo-sive, and sulphur is added chiefly to make it plastic, or capable of being pressed into cakes and shapes. All these ingredients have to be purified by the most careful chemical skill before they are combined. Then an ex act proportion of each has to be measured out according to the kind of powder to be made.

For the gunpowder generally used you would find in every hundred pounds, if you could separate the ingredients, seventy-five pounds of salt-peter, fifteen pounds of charcoal, and ten pounds of sulphur; but it would be almost impossible to separate the ingredients, for they are not merely mixed together as you might mix pep per and salt, but they are ground and rolled and stirred and pressed together by special machines until they are almost sufficiently united to form a single

This mixing process is called "triturntion," and the powder is thus made into the form of big flat cakes, called press-cake, and then broken up, and screened into grains of special sizes, or ground to the fine powder used for shot guns and revolvers. The large grained powders are still further stirred together until the grains become highly glazed, and these are called cannon powders. A lighted match may be held to a grain of cannon powder and it will be found impossible to set it on fire, but ouce ignited it flashes off very suddenly and violently—St. Nich-

Filling a Big Tooth.

One time in my early practice down East," said a dentist on State street, "I had the job of filling an elephant's tooth. The elephant, Jack by name, belonged to Sells' circus, and, while not as big as Jumbo, he was by no means a small elephant. Jack was the best-natured animal of the herd and vas of a most sanguine disposition. "One day, however, when his keeper

came to look after him, Jack made a icious swing at him with his trunk, and then trumpeted loudly, showing in every way that he was angry about something. For several days this sudden change in Jack's disposition re mained unexplained because nobody dared to go near enough to him to make a careful examination of his symptoms. It was noticed that when lying down he continually rubbed one jaw on the ground. The keeper at once concluded there must be something the matter with Jack's teeth. I was sent for, and after they had chained the elephant's legs so that he was unable to move and swung his trunk up out of the way I found a very badly decayed and quite sensitive tooth. When I touched it the

elephant trumpeted loudly in pain.

"The attendants assured me that there were no weak links in the chain and that Jack's trunk was helpless, so I went on with the work. Finally, either had discovered that I was working for his good, the elephant was perfectly quiet until I had cleaned out the cavity and filled it.

"After that his pleasant temper turned, and when I went to see him ome weeks later, in his winter quarters, he showed every sign of graceful recognition of my services. I received \$100 for the job."-Chicago Times-Herald.

How the Mosquito Operates.

It has been said that although the mosquito is in reduced circumstances he has some of the best blood in the country in his veins. It is also inter esting to learn that he is a skillful scientist, who draws blood as neatly as any surgeon. Indeed, his skill, minutedelicate as it is, is simply a tool box in which six delicate instruments are kent. Two of them are exact counterparts of a surgeon's lance. One is a spear with a double-barrel head. The third an exquisitely fine needle. A saw and a pump go to make up this wonder ful outfit. The spear is the largest of the instruments, and is used in making the puncture. Then the lances come into play, their work causing the blood to flow more freely. In case the blood does not flow sufficiently the needle and the saw are inserted in a lateral direction in the victim's flesh. The pump, the most delicate of all the instruments, is used in sucking up the blood. This is the scientific explanation of a mosquito bite. In spite of the beauty of the operation, scientifically considered, people make the same kind of a slap at the mosquito and give way to the same rude language.-New Or leans Picayune.

New Use for Class.

By a new process glass is made to appear like wood with a very high polish. It is used in windows, and gives a peculiarly subdued and agree able light. The glass is put through what might be called a veneering process, being coated with a liquid that represents the wood which it is de sired to imitate. The color, after drying, is varnished over and slightly Sometimes shadings are applied to bring out the tint, then the glass is again varnished and thor oughly dried, and is fit for use.

Montana mines yielded \$47,115,000 of minerals last year.

A QUEER SUBSTANCE.

ASRESTOS ARSOLLITELY FIREPROUF AND INDESTRUCTIBLE.

A Connecting Link Between the Anima and the Vegetable Kingdoms---its Many Uses in Modern Life.

Asbestos is a curious sort of a co ecting link between the vegetable and the mineral kingdoms, and since the discovery of methods of utilizing it to advantage it had steadily crept into favor in many curious ways. For instance, firemen in London and Paris, clad in asbestos clothing and masks walk through the hottest flames with comparative impunity. Asbestos fireproof curtains have reduced the mor tallty of theatre fires in a very appreciable degree. In torpedos, the difficulty of dealing with the charges of wet gun cotton is overcome by inclosing them in asbestos, the employment of which has also, in a great measure brought' the dynamite shell to its pres ent efficiency. Asbestos is made into a cloth available for aeronautical purposes. A halloon made of this unin flammable material escapes one of the most terrible dangers to which an ordinary constructed balloon is liable. Probably one of the first applications of asbestos in this country was to roofing. To buildings covered with this material the shower of sparks from a neighboring conflagration involves n danger. One of the largest branche of asbestos manufacture is that of se tional cylinders for pipe coverings, for retaining the heat of steam and other pipes, felt protective coverings for boilers, frostproof protections for gas of water pipes and cement felting, which can be laid on with a trowel, for th covering of steam pipes, boilers or stills. An interesting innovation in this

class of manufacture is asbestos sponge. It is not generally known that sponge has great powers of fire resistance. The discovery was made accidentally not long ago, and the re sult was that a consignment of scraps of sponge picked upon the souther coasts was ordered for experimenta purposes. The sponge was finely con minuted and mixed intimately with asbestos fibre. The combination was found so successful for any covering which had to be fireproof as well as heatproof that the material has become standard. Being full of air cells, it necessarily makes an excellent nor conductor. Another very extensive de partment in asbestos manufacture is that of packings. Of these there are an infinite number of forms.

To the electrical engineer ashesto absolutely judispensable. Many parts of electrical devices and ma chinery and wires through which the electric current passes become heated, and were it not for the electrical insulating and heat-resisting qualities which asbestos possesses, the apparatus would be completely destroyed, par ticularly in the case known to electricians as "short circuiting." For such purposes it has been found advisable to combine asbestos with rubber and other gums, and this combination is now used universally for not only electrical, but also steam and mechan-

One of its special uses is for wall plaster. This is a new application which will have a distinct effect in modifying the practice of indoor plas-tering. Instead of the ordinary tedious and elaborate preparation of stude and strips and the use of inferior and dustcreating mortar, with its after-scoring, which is necessary to give cohesion to the final coat of plaster of Paris, a single coating of the asbestos is laid on It has a glossy surface that will not crack, as, while firm, it is perfectly flexible. It can be put on the raw brick; and a room of which the walls have been built in the morning can before surface, shining like glass and hard as rock. A kindred application of asbes tos is now coming into vogue in the shape of uninflammable decorations for walls and ceilings. These are used a great deal for the saloons of steamgreat deal for the saloons of steam-ships. They are embossed in very beau-tiful designs, and can be treated with by day this number would increase ungold, varnish, lacquers or any other substance for the enhancement of their ornamental effect.

tle, a floating stone, but is capable of cotton or silk. In appearance it is light, in its crude state it is dense and heavy as the solid rock in which it is found. Although apparentlife on earth. The dissolving influ-ences of time seem to have no effect upon it. The action of unnumbered centuries, by which the handest rocas has left no perceptible imprint on the asbestos found imbedded in them.

While much of its bulk is of the oughest and most gritty materials known, it is really as smooth to the touch as scap or oll. Seemingly as com bustible as tow, the fiercest heat can not consume it, and no known combina of acids will destructively affect the annearance and strength of its flo ber, even after days of exposure to its action. It is, in fact, practically indestructible. Its incombustible nature renders it a complete protection from flames, but beyond this most valuable quality its industrial value is greatly augmented by its non-conduction of heat and electricity, as well as by its mportant property of practical insolubility in acids.

Asbestos has been found in all quar ters of the globe. It comes from Italy, China, Japan, Australia, Spain, Port gal, Hungary, Germany, Russia, the Cape, Central Africa, Canada, Newoundland, Texas and other parts of this country, and from Southern and Central America. The asbestos of dif-ferent countries is as varied as the characteristic foliage. The smooth and white, rock-like form of the mineral from the Pyrenecs, is an absolute contrast to the harsh and brittle tre molite of Servia, unpleasant to handle, with its fine needles, like the particles of slag wool, which insiduously penetrate the skin. The Corsican variety is long, soft and silky, its silvery white or pale gold tuits resembling skeins newly wound from a cocoon, while the sin-gular Scandinavian forms are rough and rugged as the country from which

they come. It may be said nere than while the appearance of asbestos is often very deceptive as a gauge of its commercial value, the points most sought for in the mineral are the length and fineness of fiber, combined with infusibility, toughness and flexibility.

POWER FROM REFUSE.

Electric Lighting and Other Uses of Power From Carbage.

Garbage and town refuse disposal is one matter where the cities of Europe are far ahead of those of this country. An ideal plant of this kind is that at Rochdale. Investigators have all agreed that burning is the best way to dispos of the accumulations. This preferance is due to the fact that by this method not only is all organic matter liable to putrefy and become a menace to the health of the community destroyed, but it has been found by actual trial that the heat derived from the burning of this refuse may be used for the production of steam, which can be utilized for commercial purposes, and the revenue received from this source may be suffi-cient to more than pay for the cost of burning. There are no less than fifty-five such destructors in different parts of England. The health committee of Rochdale, a manufacturing town of 73.000 inhabitants; recently adopted the method, with the idea of ultimate ly using the steam produced for electric lighting purposes. It being found hat this rough, unscreened refuse, run ning as much as 35 per cent, of clinker and ash, will evaporate 1.6 pounds of water for every pound of refuse hurned, under boilers built to produce team at 120 pounds pressure. Coal burned in the same bollers evaporated seven pounds of water per pound of coal. The two bollers have a grate furnace of forty-five square feet each. In building the two destructor cells a large combination chamber, common to was provided between them and the boilers, so that the gases could intermingle, and that time should be alowed for the combustion of gases be fore they came in contact with the comparatively cold surface of the boiler, noting the fact that if once the organic matter in the fumes were eated sufficiently high no amount of subsequent cooling down could again

nake them malodorous.

It is interesting to note that it is not necessary to use coal to aid in the burning of this refuse. The plant has been able to produce 340 brake horse power, burning two tons of refuse per hour. This high efficiency is obtained with ordinary boilers by using a forced draught. The weight of the refuse is reduced two-thirds and the volume three-fourths.

The author says in conclusion: "The disposal of two-thirds of the refus completely is an important matter, but when to this is added the fact that the remaining third is rendered quite free from any organic matter whatever, it past conception that , corporations and local companies will continue to tip such immense quantities of putrefac-tive matter away, when, if they put in suitable appliances and used the fuse might be burned and a profit made on the transaction.—Cassell's Maga zine.

NEW YORK'S FOOD SUPPLY.

"If the city of New York and the

Enough Always on Hand to Withstand a Four Months' Siege.

neighboring district;" writes John Gil-mer Speed in July Ladies' Home Journal, "were to be besieged or in some side world, and therefore deprived of the food supplies which in normal times come in daily in great quantities, how long would it be before the pinch of hunger would be felt? That is a very hard question to answer, for the reason that there are such inequalities of purchasing capacity in New York society that some go hungry in times of greatest prosperity from lack of means, while the great majority eat more than is good for them. Undoubt-edly the number of those who always til the public authorities would feel compelled to take possession of the food supplies and distribute them In itself, ashestos is a physical para-dox, a mineralogical vegetable, both of milk and some other things the supdox, a mineralogical vegetable, both of milk and some other things the sup-fibrous and crystalline, elastic yet britingly of meat, poultry, hardy vegetables and fruits would last for two months a being carded, spun and woven as flax, the present rate of consumption. If all the supplies were taken charge of puoyant and feathery as thistledown; at the beginning of the siege-and this could easily be done-the food within New York could be made to last for four months at least. The siege of ly as perishable as grass, it is older Pavis lasted only four months. Before than any order of animal or vegetable two months had passed, high and low, rich and poor, had learned what hunge was. And, as is well known, the French are the most thrifty and economical people in the world. In the arrangement and disposition of food the Parisians are specially distinguished. But the food supply in New York could be made to last as long as the Paris siege lasted, and the people

would still be comfortable." Bicycle Destroys Crazing Business. "The bicycle besides doing othe hings good and bad," said the of a stock and pasture farm in Mont gomery county, Md., "is playing sad havoc with the horse grazing business. The wheel does away with hundreds of horses, and the necessity for them, and consequently the number of horses sent out to pasture during the summe months is getting smaller and smaller each year. I am now plowing up and planting fields that have been constant v used for pasture for thirty years, simply for the reason that no are sent me for pasture, and I can not afford to let the fields remain non-pro ducing.

"As far as the pasture business is concerned, though at one time it was profitable to many farmers within easy listance of Washington, it is a thing of the past. We had a taste of it last summer, which prepared us for it somewhat, but this season we have heen convinced that we must have other sources of income. My experience is only that of others in the same business, and though the most of us are rather old to learn new tricks, we have to try to do so or get left with idle fields on our hands."-Washington

Earls take precedence of the younge sons of Dukes of the blood royal.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The timber wealth of the United States gives a yearly product of over a billion dollars, or more than twice the value of the entire output of all wantonly than in this country.

In a recent address in New York, E. standing room all the inhabitants of the earth, 1,450,000,000 in number, and allow six square feet to each individual.

French authors will henceforth have power to have the books of their pub-lishers examined in order to ascertain whether they have been paid their royalty in full. A decision has just been rendered in the case of Paul Bourget versus Lemerre, Lemerre ob-jected to an inspection of his books, and this was the cause of the suit

Electric railways have displaced in the United States no less than 275,-000 horses, says the Pittsburg Dis patch. So many horses would require about 125,000 bushels of grain a day to feed them, amounting to 45,000,000 bushels a year. The loss of the commercial demand for this grain in the cities where these railways run mean an enormous loss of transportation tonnage for the railways-some 62. 500 carloads. Here is a question of

domestic economy that is serious. Hair-splitting on a legal technicality this time in Minnesota. The crime al-this time in Minnesota. The crime was leged was forgery, and the indictment charged the defendant with having fraudulently and feloniously uttere and disposed of a forged instrument then knowing the same to be forged. That would appear to the lay mind to be sufficiently definite. But it happens that the statute, in defining forgers makes the crime to be the uttering a forged document "as true." words "as true" were omitted from the indictment, and this, in the opinion of the Supreme Court, was a fatal defect. are employed in the stockyards, fac

Dr. Toner, the venerable historian, who knows more than any one else about the private life of Washington, for he has made it a special study for half a century, says that the recentlyliamsburg, Va., being jilted by the Father of His Country is untrue. Washington had many love affairs, but he never jilted any woman. He was sentimental and susceptible, fell in love with, a number of girls, and offered himself to several before he captured the pretty Widow Custis. But he was not a heart-breaker, and in all his re lations with woman was sincere and

The importation of American horse into France is becoming a success that is not only stimulating to the national love for the honest penny, but to patrictic pride as well. The French will not yet acknowledge that our product equals their finest breeds, the Perche rons, for instance, but as carriage horses, draught animals and perhaps for cavalry use they regard them as far superior to the corresponding clas of horses bred in France. The French perhaps expect to see some sort of a contract-labor-alien-horse law passed by the French Parliament.

Lepers are not so uncommon in En rope as is generally thought. One was picked up in the Paris streets recently and sent to the St. Louis Hospital where there were already six other pa tients with the same disease. There are isolated cases dotted all France, while the lepers' hospital at San Remo and in Spain and Portuga are never without patients. They are gaining ground in Turkey and the Ionian Islands. Crete has 500 of them. They are most numerous, however, in rapidly increasing in Sweden, which has already 462. In British India there are 100,000 lepers. The disease In British India infests Indo-China. Tonquin. China and Japan, as well as Hayti, Trinidad Guiana, Venezuela, Brazil and Para

"One of the most remarkable new departures in the freight business," said Mr. Omar H. Bartlett, general freight agent of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, "Is the idea of icing vegetables for shipping long distances It has been tried spasmodically in other years, but never until this year was the plan carried out to any extent. Now New Orleans shippers are their vegetables right along. We have already this season hauled twenty-five cars to New York city alone that contained iced vegetables, and the ship ments to Boston, Buffalo, Pittsburg Baltimore, Philadelphia and, in fact, to all the Northern cities, have followe out this new idea. You know, the of cucumbers, cabbages peans and all kinds of garden stuff have grown very rapidly in the past lew years, and now the producers have found it necessary to ice them. The process of packing is quite interesting."-New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The Railroad Gazette says: "The ecords of the new railroad building in he United States in 1896, which have peen gathered, show that 717 miles of road has been built in the first half of from the amount of railroad which has heen constructed in the first half of any since the conditions in 1893 called a sharp halt in railroad building. last year 622 miles of new road was built up to July 1, and the record in 1894, only 495 miles between January and July 1, showed how decisively extension work had been stopped. vill he seen how greatly railroad ex tension has been checked by the condi tions of the last few years, and there are no substantial signs that any large relative increase is to be expect ed in the near future. Much the largest mileage credited to any one company, of the total given for the six months, is that built by the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf—nearly 140 in Arkansas. Texas and the In dian Territory. The second longest line was built by the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley road-55 miles -in California."

"The story of a small town in this State, twelve miles from Philadel-phia," says the Long Branch Record forms a fitting object lesson on good roads. In consequence of the bad roads the wagon-makers thereabouts built 4-

baskets as a maximum load, wm vas recarded as a heavy one. Real estate has gone begging for years; there was no market for it. It has been impossible to settle up estates, because no buyers could be found for Yet nowhere on earth is the land. A few years ago the people the wealth of the forests wasted more of the community woke up. The town wantonly than in this country. Issued \$40,000 worth of bonds and applied the proceeds to building good roads. As a result the wagon-maker Francis Hyde declared that the 318 in the vicinity are making 2-horse square miles of area of Greater New wagons to carry, not fifty-five bushel York wassufficient to accommodate with baskets, but loads made up of ninety to 125 bushel baskets, and still the loads are not regarded as heavy. Two horses are able to do more work than four horses formerly could do, and with greater ease. On the old roads two men and four horses with a wag-on weighing 1,900 pounds could take two and a half tons of produce to mar ket and bring back an equal weight of fertilizer, making one trip a day. Now, on the good roads, one man with two borses and a wagon weighing 2,300 pounds takes four tons to market bringing back an equal weight, mak

ing four trips a day."

One of the most discouraging items shown by the recent official census is the rapid increase in the amount of child labor in the United States. Hundreds of children who are barely old enough to leave the nursery, and who are scarcely able to distinguish be-tween right and wrong, are brought face to face with the hard world and compelled to grapple with men in the flerce competition of life. This statement suggests a train of sad reflections. Without the power to resist evil and cossessing none of these educational ncentives which kindle a yearning for ligher and better things, the conse uences of this infantile exposure to he vice of the age are direful to contemplate. Some may escape unin-jured and grow up into useful and vigorous men, but the great majority of hese young toilers are in danger drifting into the straits of error. In Chicago, where attendance on the pubschools is compulsory, the report tories and business houses, devoting all the time which they can give after the expiration of school hours. One of the saddest phases of the stern necessity which compels these children to earn their daily bread is the fact that many of them are engaged in occupations which are not conductve to good mor-als. Even in Boston there are hundreds of children under twelve years old who sell papers, black boots liver messages and serve as cash and errand boys in large retail establish-

FENCE 400 MILES LONG.

Battles of the Australians With the Destructive Rabbit.

New South Wales government it may be remembered, offered a rward of \$125,000 to any person or persons who could suggest an efficient method of getting rid of the rabbit: but, although this liberal reward led to the receipt of no fewer than 2,000 whemes from all parts of the world, none of them was regarded as satisfactory, and the offer was withdrawn.

The final outcome of royal commis sions, of intercolonial conferences and of the testing of every practical method of extermination, is that the most effect tual method of dealing with the evil is found to be the construction of rabbit proof netting, by means of which the animals can be kept from acres not yet infested, can be shut off from food supplies and can be more effectually dealt with locally.

The length of some of these fences is enormous. There is one starting at Barringun, on the Queensland border and following the Main Trunk line from Bourke to Corowa-a distance of 407 miles; and there is another along the entire western boundary of New South Wales-a distance of 346 miles The Queensland government, too, has erected a similar fence along a consid erable portion of the northern bound-ary of New South Wales, but the surveyor general of Queensland, in the report already referred to, says that rabbits must have come through the fence in mols and droves of innumerable multitudes at some time," and

Queensland as well. This, of course, is the weak point in regard to fences, which are liable to reak down in places, more especially in times of flood and where they cross over creeks, while keeping of constant supervision over the fences, so that immediate repairs can be don when openings appear, is quite imprac ticable where the distances are so great. In many instances countless thousands of rabbits have been seen on one side of a fence dead or dying of starvation, after eating all the avai able food supplies, and leaping up at the fence in their attempts to sur it. One can imagine how they would rush through in the event of any open ing appearing, and how a single break fence might be the doom of country not previously infested.

A Novel Storm Pit.

H. J. Pettus has built a novel and unique storm pit at Healing Springs. He informed us that he had been trou bled a great deal by nervous guest who came from cyclone districts, and the year. The total is not very different | built the storm pit to relieve their anx leties. The pit is built under the hill in such a manner that it would be impossible for the severest storm to reach it, and is so arranged that should all the cottages at the Springs be blown there on and hurned it would not affect the refugees in side. Ample provisions have been made for ventilation, and it can be truthfully said Healing Springs has "a fuge in time of storm."-Washington (Ala.) News.

Sleeps in Two Counties at Once.

There is probably but one person in the State of Pennsylvania, says the Philadelphia Record, who can boast that he sleeps with his head in one county and feet in another. Joseph Wilson of near Allentown, who is at th present time studying at the Philadel phia School of Design, claims that when he is at home he rests with his head in Lehigh County and his feet in Northampton. He says the house he lives in stands on the dividing line of the two counties, and his bed lies directly across the line. There is also a bed in the same house which is bisected from head to foot by the county line, so horse wagons to carry fifty-five bushel it and yet be in two different counties.

Merciful Bullets.

English military men are endeavoring to determine whether the bullet for their new service rifle, the Lee Metford, which has taken the place of the Martini-Henry, is not actually too merciful in its action. The object of war is to disable the enemy, and not to kill him, but apparently the new rifle bullet falls to do either, says the new rine entitle rais to delicer, ears and set Louis Globe-Democrat. The report on the use of the projectile in the Transvaal says that the injuries which were made by the Lee-Metford were much cleaner and healed much more quickly than those from the Martini-Henry. Both the entrance and exit orifices were exthe entrance and exit orifices were exceedingly small, and so clean were the wounds internally that in one instance a burgher who had been shot clean through the lungs was convalescent a few days after admission to the hospital.

It is true that where the bone is struck the effect is most violent, but there can be no doubt whatever that the perforation be no doubt whatever that the perforation of the organs and fleshy part of the body by the new bullet more often than not absolutely fails instantly to disable the victim, unless, of course, a really vital organ of the body is struck. The wounds, on the other hand, which were made by the Martini-Henry bullets, were, the report states, of a much more serious necessarily many whaters is aged, alow heal-

port states, of a much more serious nature, namely, "larger, jagged, slow healing, with bad entrance and worse exit."

Many instances were related of the merciful properties of the new English bullet during the Chitral campaign, and this latest report is likely to give greater emphasis to the question. Not only does the bullet fail to stop a man but, judging by many accounts, it inflicts very little pain, presumably on the same minctules. pain, presumably on the same principle as the popular scientific experiment which shows a rabbit peacefully chewing its food while a rapidly revolving knife is cutting its ears into ribbons. The horrors of the next great war perhaps will not be so great as some people imagine.

An Eccentric Vegetarian.

News has come from Jamaics. West Indies, of the death of one of the most re-markable monomaniacs that has ever been known. His name was Boeter, and up to two years ago he was a swell lieutenant to two years ago he was a swell lieutenant in a crack corps of German hussars. But one day, without any apparent reason or excuse, Lieutenant Boeter announced that he had become a vegetarian—or, more strictly speaking, a "fruitarian."

In order to carry out his fad, or his mania—for such it speedily became—he resigned his commission and embarked on a tour which should take in a received.

resigned his commission and embarked on a tour which should take in every country and clime of the globe. He believed in nothing but fruit, but the difficulty was how to get fruit at all times, and he determined to discover the modern Garden of Eden, if it existed, even though he traveled all his life in the attempt.

Europe was, of course, out of the questionally was too intermined the second

tion-it was too circumscribed: started for the sunny Esst, and landed is Java. But here his strange quest was unavailing. Then he started for Ceylon, and visited, in turn, Egypt, Tonga, Fiji, New Zealand, Australia and India, but failed to find what he wanted.

Herr Bester had money galore, his time.

Herr Boeter had money galore, his time

Herr Boeter had money galore, his time was his own, and so he returned to London with a view of starting afrest. As a companion he picked up another 'fruitarian," and they embarked together for They reached Jamaica last January, and once more began the hunt for the unstainable. They journeyed about the island, visited several of the same villages and, as the reason of their visit and the object of their mission had been spread abroad, the simple inhabitants peered at them with unusual curiosity.

But the climate of Januaica is deadly

But the climate of Jamaica is deadly unless one is used to it; and it was not long before Herr Boeter caught the fever He said that he did not suffer any, but merely felt tired, and decided to return to Kingston for a rest and convalescence swinging in a hammock under the palms. He reached Kingston on a Friday, but refused to see a doctor He died the next night. His companion has decided to abandon his fruitarian theories and return

ome as speedily as possible.

The commercial micas are: Muscovite white mica), phlogopite (amber mica), piotite (black mica). Muscovite is used biotite (black mica). Muscovite is used principally for stove panels. For this purpose it must be clear and free from spots. The best muscovite is ruby red in color when in blocks. The white color comes next in value. The sizes of the sheets most desired for commercial purposes are 13 x 2 inches up to 8 x 10 inches. Philographic is used chiefly the ches. Phlogopite is used chiefly for electrical purposes, and is free from wrinkles or crevices. It splits easily and is very flexible, stands a very high temperature without disintegrating; dark ground and used as a lubricant for heavy bearings, in certain insulating compounds, for decorating wallpapers, and as a fertilizer. Scrap mica is made up into large sheets by a patent process. The principal sheets by a patent process. The principal sources of mica are India, Canada and the United States. Machinery is liable to injure the slicets. Mica is mined chiefly by hand. The mineral is blasted sorted, split to the correct thickness, and then trimmed and packed for the market in packages of one pound. As a rule only 4 per cent, is brought into a marketable form, so that the waste is enormous.

Net of the Carden Spider.

The net of the common garden spider consists of two different kinds of silk The threads which form the concentric circles are composed of silk much more elastic than that which composes the The concentric threads are also covered with globules of gum which is not to be found on the rays. A scientific writer estimates that a net of the average dimensions contains not less than 7,360 of these gum globules, any three of them being sufficiently adhesive to catch and hold an unwary fly. Large nets (twelve to fourteen inches in diameter) sometimes contain as many as 120,000 of these minute gum balls. The rapidity with which these nets are built is really surprising. One that contains from sixty to 100 yards of silk and which is studded with 80,000 to 120,000 gum globules is often comoleted and ready for use within forty minutes from the moment when the first guyrope is anchored.

The Judge's Reproof.

The venerable Judge Allen, of the United States Circuit Court, at Springfield, Ill., was hearing a case a few years ago, in which James C. Courtney was one of the attorneys. The counsel on the opposite side had asked a que tion of a witness, and Courtney objected. The point was argued by both sides, and the objection was overruled. The opposite lawyer asked the same question of the next witness, and Courtney again objected and began to argue it over again. Judge Allen interrupted him with this observation: "Mr Courtney, you remind me of a dog that keeps barking up the tree after the that two persons may lie side by side in | coon is gone." Mr. Couriney thereupon